

Europe says PLO must have voice in peace quest

A statement issued at the end of their Venice summit yesterday the EEC heads of government said the Palestine Liberation Organization must be associated with Middle East peace negotiations and recognized the "right to self-determination" of the Palestinian people.

Giscard strikes an independent note

Michael Horsey June 13
Heads of government in the EEC, after a historic shift in European attitude to the East conflict, by stating for the first time that the PLO must be associated with peace negotiations.

ON PAGE 6

So different for Mrs Thatcher
Cautious welcome by US
Texts of statements

Leading article 15
EEC energy problems 19

In the light of these consultations the EEC may announce new proposals, apparently in the hope that after the American elections are over the United States may feel less inhibited by the Jewish lobby.

While the Nine's statement makes reference to Israel's right to exist within "secure and recognized borders" and appeals to all parties to accept this and to abstain from violence, it is most striking in its condemnation of current Israeli policy.

The Nine say they are "deeply convinced" that the Israeli settlements on the West Bank constitute a serious obstacle to the peace process.

They also describe the settlements and "modifications in population and property in the occupied Arab territories" as illegal under international law.

The statement further condemns "any unilateral initiative designed to change the status of Jerusalem" — a clear reference to a Bill currently before the Knesset that would give legal expression to Israel's annexation of Arab East Jerusalem after the 1967 war.

In a separate statement, the Nine reiterated their "total solidarity with Lebanon". They said all parties must allow the United Nations peace-keeping force in the southern part of the country to control the territory assigned to it.

They reaffirmed their support for Afghanistan's "return to its traditional position as a neutral and non-aligned state," and noted "with deep concern the intensification of the military operations conducted by the Soviet troops."

Discussion on the succession to Mr Roy Jenkins as President of the European Commission ended without a decision. This was mainly because of French opposition to Mr Gaston Thorn, the Luxembourg Foreign Minister, who must now be counted out.

This leaves Viscount Etienne Davignon, the Belgian EEC Commissioner for Industry, and Signor Filippo Pandolfi, the Italian Treasury Minister, as the most likely candidates. The expected late entry in the presidency stakes of Mr Leo Tindemans, the former Belgian Prime Minister, failed to materialize.

PLO disappointed: The PLO expressed disappointment at the failure of the EEC leaders to give the organization formal recognition and held the United States primarily responsible for thwarting a more far-reaching initiative by the Europeans.

Mr Mahmoud Labadi, speaking for the PLO in Beirut, said: "What we had hoped for, of course, was diplomatic recognition and support for a state of our own. What we got were the same old slogans."

£700m cuts ordered in councils' spending

By Hugh Noyes and Christopher Warman
The Government yesterday sent a stern letter to local authorities asking them to revise their spending plans for this year to bring them into line with their targets for public expenditure cuts.

Returns show that council budgets are 5.6 per cent or £700m above the Government's target which is for a 2 per cent reduction in local spending over the total in 1978-79.

Local authorities have until August 1 to resubmit their budgets. It is accepted that the early returns from councils normally contain inconsistencies and that the final spending figures are considerably less, but this time Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, is not satisfied.

In his letter he says that on past experience the present estimated overspending "points to a significant and unacceptable excess volume of current expenditure over the Government's plans even when allowance is made for a tendency for budget estimates to exceed outturn."

Mr Heseltine said at a press conference last night that if the Government expenditure plans were to be achieved, local authorities should ensure that their revised expenditure plans should represent the 2 per cent reduction called for.

"Since wages and salaries account for around 70 per cent of gross current expenditure, I have asked authorities to have particular regard to their manpower levels," Mr Heseltine said.

Earlier, Mr Tom King, Minister for Local Government, and Environmental Services, presented the House of Commons with the strongest indication yet of the Government's deep concern at the overspending of local authorities.

If the Government expenditure plans were to be achieved the authorities must ensure that their revised plans represented the required reduction, he said.

Mr King, while emphasizing that the Government would much prefer local authorities to take action on a voluntary basis, left MPs in no doubt that refusal to cooperate would force the Government to act.

Any of the options available to the Government would have very serious consequences, he said.

From the Labour benches anxious MPs led by Mr Roy Hattersley, Opposition spokesman on the environment, questioned the minister about reports that the Government was considering a six-month moratorium on building.

Sir Jervas Walker, chairman of the Association of County Councils, said last night he was sure that local government would be much closer to the targets set by the Government when the figures were resubmitted, but he admitted it was inevitable that there would have to be further cuts in services.

The difficulty was making the cuts within one year. The Association of District Councils said it would "obviously consider" Mr Heseltine's letter but it was difficult to see where significant savings could be made without further affecting services.

Parliamentary report, page 3
Leading article, page 15

Mr Kusa says regime's opponents will die no matter what the Foreign Office does Head of Libyan mission is expelled after death threats

By Stewart Tandler, Richard Ford, Michael Horsnell, and Frances Gibb

Mr Musa Kusa, Libya's chief representative in Britain, was expelled yesterday after telling *The Times* that two more Libyan exiles were to be killed in this country.

After learning of the decision, Mr Kusa, who is secretary of the Libyan People's Bureau, formerly the Libyan Embassy, said that the men would still die.

Apparently unshaken by the expulsion, he said: "The British authorities believe if they close down the bureau everything will be finished. I am willing to say here strongly it is a mistake. It will continue."

Mr Kusa's remarks to *The Times*, published yesterday morning, were made on Thursday and came within hours of his recognition by the Foreign Office after months of negotiations, as head of the Libyan mission with full diplomatic status. At the same time the people's bureau was recognized as a diplomatic mission.

Since the beginning of this year two opponents of the Libyan regime have been killed in London and others have died in other European cities, Mr Kusa told *The Times*: "The



Mr Musa Kusa (right) leaving the Foreign Office in London yesterday.

revolutionary committees have decided last night to kill two more people in the United Kingdom. I approve of this."

Colonel Gaddafi said that exiles had until last Wednesday to return home or face the consequences. Then, shortly before the deadline, the colonel said he had torn up the prepared death list, although people collaborating with certain countries still faced retribution.

Mr Kusa said that the two

men to be killed should be seen as criminals. They were not refugees but had misappropriated government funds. He added that Libya, angered by Britain's aid to exiles, was

thinking of cooperating with the IRA.

The remarks were passed to the police and terrorist squad and the Foreign Office where a dossier on Mr Kusa's activities has been growing for some time. The interview was the last straw, according to the BBC interview, he personally threatened an exile.

A detective from the anti-terrorist squad took a statement from Mr Michael Horsnell, a journalist of *The Times* who interviewed Mr Kusa. He was asked by police to identify a photograph of Mr Kusa as the man he had spoken to. His identification was passed to the Foreign Office.

Mr Kusa went to the Foreign Office at 11am yesterday and, in a brief interview with Sir Ian Gilmour, the deputy Foreign Secretary, was told he must leave Britain within 48 hours.

Half an hour later, in the Commons, Sir Ian said he had told Mr Kusa that, in view of his remarks, his presence in Britain was no longer in the interests of Anglo-Libyan relations.

The Government had declared its support for good relations with Libya, but "we

Continued on page 2, col 1

Honours list rewards those who helped Zimbabwe settlement

By Ian Bradley

Recognition of those who helped to secure the constitutional settlement in Zimbabwe is a dominant theme in the Queen's Birthday Honours list, which is published today.

Lord Soames, who was sent to Rhodesia as Governor to supervise the transition to independence, is made a Companion of Honour. Lady Soames made a DBE. It is thought to be the first time that a husband and wife have appeared at so high a level in the same honours list.

Sir Anthony Duff, who was Deputy Governor of Rhodesia and who has just retired from the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, is made a Privy Counsellor, a rare honour for a civil servant not at the head of a government department. The other new Privy Counsellor is Mr Paul Channon, Minister of State at the Civil Service Department who stood in for Lord Soames during his absence in Rhodesia.

Major-General John Acland, who commanded the British troops sent to Rhodesia to monitor the ceasefire, is given a knighthood, and three other British officials involved in supervising the elections are appointed OBEs.

There is a strong industrial bias in the five life peerages created. They are conferred on Mr Thomas Boardman, a former Conservative MP and recently retired president of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce; Sir Frank McCadden, QC, chairman of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission; Mr John Stebbings, president of the Law Society; and Mr Ian Trethowan, director-general of the BBC.

There are 54 honours for political services. Political honours were reintroduced in the 1980 New Year Honours



Lord Soames, appointed CH, and Lady Soames (DBE).



Mr Victor Matthews (Baron), Mr Larry Lamb (Knight), and Mr Geoffrey Boycott (OBE).

managing director of the General Electric Company.

Among those to receive knighthoods are Mr James Crane, Chief Inspector of Constabulary, Mr Albert (Larry) Lamb, editor of *The Sun*, Mr John Le Queens, QC, chairman of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission, Mr John Stebbings, president of the Law Society, and Mr Ian Trethowan, director-general of the BBC.

list after being dropped in 1974. The Labour Party, which opposed the reintroduction, made no recommendations to the Prime Minister for inclusion in the list.

Four Conservative MPs receive knighthoods. The four Liberals in the list include Mr Roger Fulford, the historian, and president of the party in 1964-65, who receives a knighthood, and Miss Baid Lakeman, director of the Electoral Reform Society since

Mr Carter rules out force to free hostages

From Arrigo Levi

Washington, June 13
A confident and relaxed President Carter told me at the White House yesterday that "military measures are not being considered" to obtain the release of the American hostages in Iran. He had never before ruled out so clearly the use of force.

The President appeared genuinely convinced that the Western alliance is much stronger now than it has been for many years, and that there is "just an impression of disharmony" between the allies. Improvements in the methods of consultation within the alliance would, however, be discussed at the coming Venice summit.

Mr Carter declared his confidence in another breakthrough in the Camp David process of negotiation, as a way to "guarantee to the Palestinians the realization of their rights" and warned the EEC against trying to "subvert or cancel" such progress.

In a television interview which he granted to Italian State Television correspondents in the United States—Signor Sergio Teflon and myself—a few days before leaving for an official visit to Italy, as well as for the economic summit in Venice and successive visits to Yugoslavia and Spain, Mr Carter seemed remarkably optimistic about the state of the world, and his own political future. On relations with the Soviet Union, he declared his readiness to start moving again along a path of cooperation, "when and if" the Russians withdraw from Afghanistan.

But, even today, he said, "There is still détente, we are still at peace." He said he expected to be the nominee of his party and to win the coming presidential election.

Mr Carter did not seem to

In contrast to his senior government officials, President Carter appears remarkably optimistic about the state of the world: "There is still détente, we are still at peace," he said.

share the deep preoccupation with the changes taking place in the balance of power between the United States and the Soviet Union, which immediately comes to the surface in conversations with senior officials at the White House and the State Department.

The Middle East, or southwest Asia as the Americans now call it, with a somewhat ominous similarity in sound to what was South-East Asia—or Indochina—worries Washington officials, because they detect many "scenarios" which might lead to a direct confrontation between the superpowers, without any deliberate choice on either side to seek a showdown.

The lack of any serious effort by either superpower to look for a new deal in their relationship, "more than ever" a "special relation", in the cold war as much as in détente, is criticized by some high officials in Washington.

The deliberate attempt by the Soviet Union to change, at a very high cost to its people, and taking very great risks, the existing world balance of power, appears, however, to be the main reason for the present

Continued on page 7, col 1

S Africa suffers worst losses in Angola raid

From Ray Kennedy

Johannesburg, June 13

More than 200 guerrillas of the black nationalist South-West African People's Organization (Swapo) and 16 South African troops have been killed in a South African attack on southern Angola, Mr Pieter Botha, the Prime Minister, announced today.

The South African casualties are the worst it has ever suffered in the 14-year war against Swapo.

Mr Botha's statement in Parliament in Cape Town said the South African defence forces had carried out a "swift shock attack" against a Swapo base which had been set up to coordinate attacks on South-West Africa.

He did not identify the exact location. Mr Botha said the attack was a "joint operation" and all operation, but he did not comment on claims by Angola's MPLA Government that its forces shot down three South

African Air Force Mirage jets during an attack on a Swapo refugee camp last Saturday.

In a communique broadcast by Radio Mozambique and monitored in Johannesburg, Angola claimed six Mirages were involved in the attack on the camp, 250 miles from the Angolan/South-West African border. A South African Defence Force spokesman described the report as "nonsense" but admitted the South African soldiers killed included a lieutenant, a corporal and 14 riflemen. Some

of the riflemen were black soldiers from South-West Africa's Ovambo homeland.

Mr Botha's statement did not reveal how they were killed, but there was some speculation that the men might have been killed in a helicopter brought down by a Sam-7.

South Africa's previous worst casualty toll was incurred two years ago when 10 national servicemen were killed when a Russian-made rocket launched from Zambia hit their tent.

Photograph, page 7



The head of the group in this photograph was taken.

inflation pace slows

price index showed only a 0.9 per cent rise, the most encouraging on the fight against inflation since it took official rate of inflation went up per cent in April to 21.9 per cent. Government officials believe that the inflation rate could drop to 10 per cent by the end of the year and four percentage points by the end of next year.

rupture discharge for Stonehouse

Stonehouse, the former Labour Minister, has been granted a divorce. The divorce was granted by the High Court in London. The divorce was granted on the grounds of irretrievable breakdown of marriage. The divorce was granted on the grounds of irretrievable breakdown of marriage.

id in bank

Two gunmen are holding at gunpoint a bank in Milan after a failed robbery yesterday afternoon. The gunmen are holding the bank staff at gunpoint. The gunmen are holding the bank staff at gunpoint.

Girl hurt in shooting loses her baby

Gail Kinchin, aged 16, who was shot by police when they cornered a man armed with a shotgun in Birmingham, has lost the baby she was expecting. The baby was still very ill, and West Midlands police have expressed regret to her family.

Ballesteros disqualified

Severiano Ballesteros, of Spain, was disqualified before the second round of the United States Open golf championship at Baltusrol yesterday for arriving late on the tee. He mistook his starting time and then was delayed by traffic congestion on his way to the course.

Employment Bill: Mr James Prior tries to placate backbench critics by reaffirming that closed shop and picketing clauses reflect Tory manifesto

Employment Bill: Mr James Prior tries to placate backbench critics by reaffirming that closed shop and picketing clauses reflect Tory manifesto. The Employment Bill is a key piece of legislation for the Conservative government. It aims to reform employment law and improve the position of employers. The bill has been controversial, with some backbenchers expressing concerns about its impact on workers' rights.

New Hebrides crisis request reconsidered

Father Walter Lini, the New Hebrides Chief Minister, is reconsidering his request that Britain and France declare a state of emergency in the islands, and use troops to quell the rebellion. Mr Peter Blaker, Minister of State at the Foreign Office, said in the Commons.

Leader says 15

Letters: On the new history from Mr John Biggs-Davison, MP and others; Public order of the press, from Professor J. R. Christie; Leading articles: The Venice summit; Local government overspending; Features, page 14; Caroline Moorehead on the pleasures of playing the honours game; Peter Ryde's golfing Spectator; Philip Howard on the Greeks at Oxford; Arts, page 10; Sheridan Morley talks to Michael Elton of the Watermill theatre; Musical notices by Hilary Finch and Barry Millington; Sport, pages 17-18; Tennis: Romania lead Britain 2-0 in Davis Cup; Mrs Lloyd meets Mrs Cawley in Chichester dual; Tanner beaten at Queen's; Golf: South African and Welshman in British Amateur final; Rugby: Barrow and Saracens to win again at Sandown Park; Business News, pages 19-23; Stock markets: Equities closed the account strongly with gilts making further progress. The FT index rose 8.0 to 456.5.

Turin riot by England fans costs FA £8,000 fine

From Norman Fox

Football Correspondent

Turin, June 13

Rioting supporters who caused England's European Championship match against Belgium to be stopped for five minutes while police dispersed them with tear gas and batons today cost the Football Association a fine of £8,000.

UEFA, the European football body, imposed the fine, and local authorities have threatened that further trouble will cause the cancellation of England's game against Italy here on Sunday.

The UEFA disciplinary committee, meeting in Rome, said that the fine was for "the violent and dangerous conduct of England supporters during the game."

Professor Sir Harold Thompson, chairman of the Football Association, said: "My reaction is that it could have been a lot more serious. We have four days to consider an appeal. It is a lamentable disgrace that we have to be fined at all when you think that the work Ron Greenwood has done can be jeopardized by a few silly louts. They are not fans at all."

Very few Belgians were in the ground.

The authorities have agreed to improve security in the city and ban the sale of alcohol in the stadium. There will also be more police in the ground on Sunday when a full house of 72,000 is expected.

Mrs Thatcher "distressed" by the Prime Minister said in Venice, where she has been attending the EEC summit.

When I heard what had happened, I was very distressed indeed. The behaviour of some of the British supporters in Turin was disgraceful," (the Press Association reports).

Signor Diego Novelli, the mayor of Turin, said the city would not allow the game with Italy to take place on Sunday if there was further trouble. The city authorities also reserved the right to stop the game if there was trouble on the terraces.

This is a major disaster of frightening proportions. The worst famine in the world today, some 8 million people in East Africa are at risk. Thousands have already died—many of them children who never knew their life could be satisfying and happy.

All of us have failed the dead children of Uganda, Somalia, and Ethiopia—and the hungry thousands in Djibouti, Sudan and Kenya. Countless refugees could die unless someone helps them. Many people are now so weak through the effects of drought that they lack even the strength to plant the seeds that could bring their life.

If you care about human suffering on this scale, please help. Send what money you can, today. Without your help, very many fellow human beings have no hope but a merciful death—and it is always the children and the elderly who die first.

Send your contribution with the coupon to the address below, or pay through any bank. Or Post Office Giro (Acct. No. 5199913).

East African Emergency Appeal, Room 10, PO Box 999, London EC2P 2BX.

DISASTERS EMERGENCY COMMITTEE

The British Red Cross Society
CAFOD - Christian Aid - Oxfam
The Save the Children Fund

(To save costs, please enclose SAE if you require a receipt)

I enclose £ _____ as my contribution to the East African Emergency Appeal.

Name _____

Address _____

ME NEWS

Stonehouse gets charge from minimal bankruptcy

John Stonehouse, the Labour MP and Cabinet Minister, was granted a criminal bankruptcy, a two-hour hearing at the County Court yesterday. He was charged with deception charges, but the court found that he was not guilty of any offence. He was ordered to pay the costs of the proceedings, which were estimated at £1,000. He was also ordered to pay the costs of the bankruptcy proceedings, which were estimated at £5,000. He was ordered to pay the costs of the proceedings, which were estimated at £1,000. He was also ordered to pay the costs of the bankruptcy proceedings, which were estimated at £5,000.

Football fan jailed for three years

Andrew Smith, aged 18, a Newcastle United supporter, was jailed at Newcastle upon Tyne Crown Court yesterday for three years after admitting throwing a petrol bomb into a group of West Ham United supporters during a Second Division match at St James' Park in March. The judge, Mr. Justice Caultfield, said that Smith was a "very dangerous man" and that his actions were "extremely reckless". He was also ordered to pay the costs of the proceedings, which were estimated at £1,000.

Committee to try to ensure that crime does not pay

A committee headed by Mr. Justice Hodgson, a High Court judge, has been set up to look into ways of reforming the law to help to ensure that criminals do not profit from their crimes. The committee was formed by the Home Office and the Law Commission. It will report to the Home Office by the end of the year.

Doctors' picket causes hazard for BBC

Hucknaby and employees are having to collect rubbish at Pebble Boreham, a health hazard, because of a picket line. The picket line was set up by the GPs' union, the British Medical Association, in protest against the Government's health service reforms. The picket line has caused a major disruption to the BBC's rubbish collection service, which is essential for the health of the area.

ITV curtails coverage of games and the euphoria

Independent television announced yesterday that it will curtail its coverage of the Olympic Games and the euphoria surrounding them. The decision was made by the Independent Television Companies Association (ITCA). The ITCA said that it was unable to secure the necessary rights to broadcast the Games. It also said that it was unable to secure the necessary rights to broadcast the euphoria surrounding the Games.



A hot air balloon drifting over Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire, where ballooning events will be held this weekend in celebration of the silver jubilee of the house's public opening.

The Boeing 747 jumbo jet is to grow even larger. Its upper deck lounge is being "stretch" 23 feet to accommodate 69 passengers, more than twice the number that could be carried in the immediate post-war period such as the DC3. The new version of the 747 will be able to carry a total of 496 passengers, although Boeing says it will put in only 392 seats initially. The new version of the 747 will be able to carry a total of 496 passengers, although Boeing says it will put in only 392 seats initially.

Bigger jumbos for trunk routes

The Swiss airline is to delay delivery of a further 747 in order to have the new upper deck lounge incorporated. It has options to purchase a further four. The new version of the 747 will be able to carry a total of 496 passengers, although Boeing says it will put in only 392 seats initially.

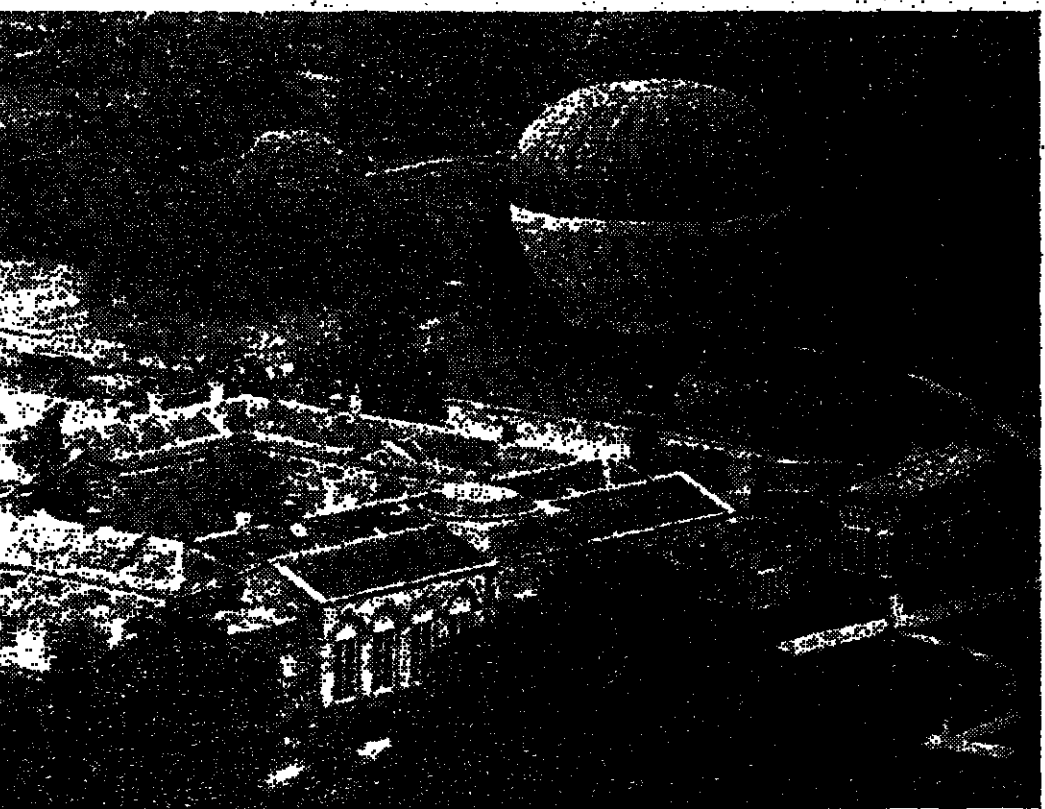
QC tells jury of the nudges and the winks

The capacity of fantasy of Mr. X in the blackmail case at Exeter Crown Court left Mrs. Jeanette Ellett facing a future of nudges and winks. Mr. David Webster, QC, for the defence, told the jury yesterday that Mr. X was a "very dangerous man" and that his actions were "extremely reckless". He was also ordered to pay the costs of the proceedings, which were estimated at £1,000.

Church upholds British athletes' right to compete

Methodist move to back Olympics as more important way for peace

Support for British participation in the Olympic Games in Moscow has come from an official department of the Methodist Church, with a recommendation that it be adopted as policy by the Methodist Conference which meets in Sheffield on June 27. The international affairs and human rights section of the church states in its report to the conference that "it is necessary to uphold the rights of athletes to compete". The report also states that the Olympic Games are a "more important way for peace" than the current state of the world.



A hot air balloon drifting over Woburn Abbey, Bedfordshire, where ballooning events will be held this weekend in celebration of the silver jubilee of the house's public opening.

Killer of girl in tank gets life

Ernest Clarke, trapped by brilliant and wicked schemes, was sentenced to life in prison for the murder of a girl in a tank. The girl, Eileen McDougall, was killed in a tank in South Shields. Clarke was found guilty of the murder and sentenced to life in prison. The judge, Mr. Justice Caultfield, said that Clarke was a "very dangerous man" and that his actions were "extremely reckless". He was also ordered to pay the costs of the proceedings, which were estimated at £1,000.

Drinkers' liver damage is 'unprotected' by diet

Health Services Correspondent: Heavy drinkers are not protected from liver damage by a good diet, Professor Charles Lieber, an expert on liver disease, told the Royal College of Physicians yesterday. Lieber said that liver damage was caused by the alcohol itself, not by the diet. He said that liver damage was caused by the alcohol itself, not by the diet.

Mental care criticized

Labour MP for Ormskirk, who put down the questions, said that the minister had released a "list of shame". The list of shame was a list of mental health services that were not meeting the needs of the community. The list of shame was a list of mental health services that were not meeting the needs of the community.

PARLIAMENT, June 13, 1980

Remarks by head of Libyan mission result in expulsion

Mr. Musa Kusa, head of the Libyan mission in London, had been asked to leave Britain, following remarks made by him in the press that morning. The remarks were made in the press that morning. The remarks were made in the press that morning. The remarks were made in the press that morning.

Revision of Council budgets requested

The last thing the Government wished to do, following their request to local authorities to re-examine their current expenditure plans and make a 2 per cent reduction, was to have to take any further measures. The Government wished to do, following their request to local authorities to re-examine their current expenditure plans and make a 2 per cent reduction, was to have to take any further measures.

Conference on Finniston

The Finniston report on the supply and training of engineers together with the regulation of their profession had won a strong general welcome. The report was welcomed by the engineering community and the Government. The report was welcomed by the engineering community and the Government.

Secondary action clause

House of Lords: Late on Thursday during the committee stage of the Employment Bill, Lord Orr-Ewing (C) moved the first of a series of amendments to Clause 16 (Secondary action) to withdraw immunity from all secondary action which interfered with commercial contracts. The amendment was moved by Lord Orr-Ewing (C).

WEST EUROPE

Mrs Thatcher finds it all so different with peace at summit

From David Wood
Venice, June 13

It was all so very different from Strasbourg, Dublin and Luxembourg. "This summit really has been a completely different one for Britain than any we have had before," Mrs Thatcher said when she faced British journalists—no foreigners this time—soon after the heads of government of the Nine had brought their two days of discussions to an early and amicable end this afternoon.

She spoke for all: President Giscard d'Estaing, Herr Helmut Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, prime ministers, foreign ministers, senior officials, and of course the full establishment of journalists. She did not mean that Venice is, well, Venice with all its intonations of mortal beauty, though the sun always shone from an unflawed sky of Wedgwood blue, or even that the Italian Government is the most hospitable of hosts.

She meant that peace had broken out at the summit. Britain had neither been accused of the other eight nor been in the dock. The magnates of the Nine were at one again, or at one in wanting to be at one.

Who can quarrel with a woman Prime Minister in Venice? There was consequently very little definite that anybody could say, in the communiqué or off the record.

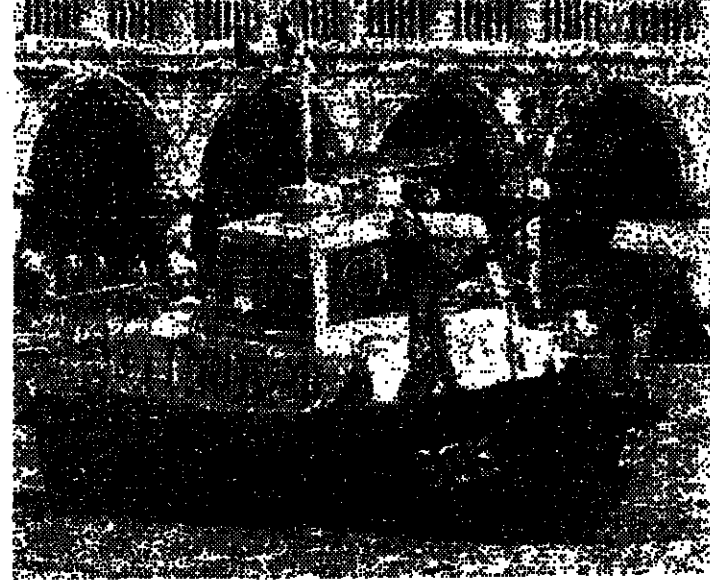
Mrs Thatcher, wearing a blue

coloured summer dress but still commenting on the heat, explained why. The main bone of contention had gone, she said happily, "and therefore the atmosphere has been completely different. We have been discussing general things fully and completely as partners."

The general shape of the summit had been rather different, she explained. Instead of taking the agenda as individual items and problems there had been more abstract and wider discussions on all current aspects of international anxiety—the Middle East, the balance of power, money supply, unemployment, and a few. And of course, Afghanistan and the Olympic Games.

Mrs Thatcher found the new summit style much more to her taste, now that Britain's budgetary campaign has ended. She felt at home, more like a Minister, Cabinet or on the Treasury bench in the Commons, as a more general range of debate, relating one problem logically to other associated problems, set in. "Some of our colleagues have been here longer than I have thought it a good idea and one of the most valuable sessions they have had."

Mrs Thatcher showed she had been profoundly impressed by some deep analyses from officials of the Nine about the West's oil crisis. She developed with characteristic lucidity the theory that the new threat to



A guard mans a machine-gun as his boat patrols off San Giorgio island where the EEC leaders met.

the industrial and underdeveloped nations of rising oil prices is now quite different from that of 1973.

As usual in private question and answer sessions with the press, Mrs Thatcher made sure she kept control of everything and everybody, including Lord Carrington. The Foreign Secretary at one point briefed her in a stage whisper on his inviting Lord Killanin to meet him about British athletes attending the Olympic Games. Mrs Thatcher

Mr Muskie welcomes declaration cautiously

From David Cross
Washington, June 13

Mr Edmund Muskie, the United States Secretary of State, today gave a cautious, preliminary welcome to the EEC's new Middle East declaration.

At a press conference he said the new statement appeared to represent an effort by Europe to be helpful in the Middle East peace negotiations. On the face of it, the declaration did not seem to contain anything which challenged or diverted attention from the Camp David negotiations between Egypt and Israel. Mr Muskie emphasized that a text of the declaration had only just been received in Washington and that he had not had time to study it. He also noted that a more detailed response by the Administration would depend on the reaction of other parties to the declaration.

This seemed to be a reference, in particular, to how Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, would react to references in the declaration to the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO).

Mr Muskie explained that there was a human inclination among parties directly involved in the negotiations to go back from hard decisions if they thought this would be useful. Nevertheless, if the parties regarded the declaration as an expression of European concern about the future of Camp David and long-term suggestions for a comprehensive Middle East peace agreement, then it would clearly not be negative.

During the conference, Mr Muskie announced that the leaders of the Israeli and Egyptian negotiating teams for Palestinian autonomy in the occupied territories would be coming to Washington on July 2 and July 3 for talks with Mr Sol Linowitz, President Carter's special Middle East envoy. He also discussed an agenda for resuming the talks now that the May 26 target date for their conclusion has passed.

The Secretary of State said nobody was able to set a date for the conclusion of the negotiations at present. He conceded there were risks that they might not reach a successful conclusion. Asked how next week's talks in Washington between President Carter and King Hussein of Jordan fitted into the Middle East peace moves, Mr Muskie said it was important for the leaders of the two countries to meet from time to time and discuss their concerns. He emphasized that possible Jordanian participation in the Camp David talks was not on the agenda for next week's meeting.

Nevertheless, at some stage the Camp David negotiations would have an impact on Jordan, which ought to be part of the peace process. Turning to the PLO, Mr Muskie reiterated the American view that it would refuse to deal directly with that organization until it accepted United Nations Resolution 242 and Israel's right to exist. "How do you expect Israel to negotiate and reach agreement with a group which is bent on its destruction?"

Asked about a reference to the PLO in the EEC declaration, Mr Muskie said the Europeans did not have to be as careful about such things as the United States. They were not involved directly in negotiations. They were talking about a broad framework for comprehensive Middle East peace settlement. The Secretary of State made it clear that he had some sympathy for European concerns about the Camp David autonomy negotiations. He acknowledged there was impatience in Europe among many Arab states, that the Egyptian and Israeli leaders had domestic problems of great concern to them and the autonomy negotiations were taking place during an American presidential election year.

The two prosecutors, senior police officers and bank officials were in a room next to the department where the gunmen have barricaded themselves with the hostages and the two sides can watch each other through a thick, bullet-proof window in the wall between the two rooms.

The alarm was given by a bank worker, who was turned back by a masked gunman.

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OVERSEAS

Yugoslavs' diplomatic initiative against Afghan invasion fails

From Charles Douglas-Home
Belgrade, June 13

Attempts by Yugoslavia to stimulate a diplomatic initiative by non-aligned countries concerned with Russia's invasion of Afghanistan have so far met with failure, according to senior officials in Belgrade. The Yugoslavs had been hoping that some of the countries, group of four or five countries, could be formed to follow up on the United Nations vote in which 56 members of the non-aligned movement criticized the invasion.

The initiative has failed both because it proved impossible to establish any kind of minimal consensus about such a move within the non-aligned group, and secondly, because of the active hostility to such an idea from Cuba and India.

Cuba and India insisted that bilateral talks with Moscow were a better policy. However, both their foreign ministers have returned from Moscow with no sign that Soviet policy on Afghanistan is becoming any more flexible.

In Belgrade, Yugoslavs believe that the Soviet Union is in serious trouble in Afghanistan. "They have discovered that Afghanistan is not Czechoslovakia," it is said with some satisfaction.

Yugoslavs also obviously welcome the fact that the Afghan guerrilla resistance, though much less well organized than the Yugoslav preparations against any invasion of their territory—has still managed to check the Russians and keep the outside world actively concerned about the invasion.

Belgrade believes that the

Soviet Union has been badly hit by the Olympic boycott, much as the Yugoslavs disapprove of it. Villages bombed: Soviet troops bombed and shelled villages in the Paghman mountains, north-west of Kabul as fighting with Afghan insurgents continued in the area, the Press Trust of India reported today.

Quoting highly reliable sources, it said Soviet aircraft bombed a 40-mile stretch from the town of Paghman and also used artillery, destroying hundreds of houses. Thousands of people had fled from the area.

A Western traveller arriving in Delhi from Afghanistan said that in Kabul, people were anxious to withdraw their children from school after many children had been made ill by poison gas.

She was told that the gas had a fruity smell and at first children liked to smell it. "It smells like apple," she added. Kabul said two days ago that 488 children had been admitted to hospital after being released by imperialist reactionaries and traitors. — Reuter.

Refugee influx: The number of Afghan refugees in Pakistan stood at 842,348 according to statistics of local authorities, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees said in Geneva today. There were more than 100,000 new refugees since late April.

Afghan authorities have imposed new voluntary restrictions on United Nations staff in Kabul, and sealed off the golf course about six miles north of the capital, a Western traveller arriving in Delhi today said. — Agence France-Press.

Mr Sindor jailed for 25 years in New York

New York, June 13.—

Sindona, the Italian firm was sentenced today to 25 years in jail for fraud and conspiracy in connection with the collapse of the Franklin National Bank, the biggest in American banking history. The sentence, which was handed down by a federal judge, was the longest ever meted out in the States for this type of crime.

Seconds after the sentence was imposed, along with \$207,000 (£86,000) in fines, the firm's lawyers, who had advised the Vatican on financial dealings, turned public gallery and so his two daughters.

A federal district court judge, Thomas Griesa, passed the sentence on the firm because of the extraordinary nature of the crime, the judge said. "This is the stiffest sentence and mandatory."

Mr Sindona was four times convicted of fraud on 55 counts of fraud, conspiracy, and total of 25 years. Mr John Martin, the firm's lawyer, who had prosecuted the firm, said: "Obviously, Mr Griesa did today what the law and the power they will be treated as any other individual."

This is the stiffest sentence a white collar crime can receive. Mr Sindona was four of manipulating exchange dealings at which he caused the collapse.

His lawyers said the appeal against the sentence. In May, Mr Sindona had been accused of accelerating drug and his trial was postponed. — Reuter.

Japan asked vote for late Premier's party

Tokyo, June 13.—Japan's faction-ridden Democratic Party as Japanese voters today ranked in tribute to Yoshi Ohira, the Prime Minister who died yesterday, in the party's poll.

The party's poll, which was held on June 22, was a vote for the party's 25 years in power. Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, a former Defence Minister and a prime candidate for the party's leadership, was the favourite.

Mr Ohira, who died yesterday, was the party's leader for 11 years. He was a former Prime Minister, and his death was a major blow to the party. The party's poll was held to elect a new leader.

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French act on racial integration

From Ian Murray
Paris, June 13

One of France's most senior churchmen, Cardinal Jean Ercegory, Archbishop of Marseille, spoke out strongly today against "the growing insecurity" of the French immigrant population. The Cardinal's remarks, during a service in Marseille, were made two days after the Government announced a new initiative to try to improve racial integration in France.

Since 1974 the French Government has increased its spending on immigrants from 250m francs (£26m) to 1,500m francs (£150m) and this week's Cabinet meeting agreed there was a need to do more to try to help integrate the second generation children of immigrant families within the population.

There are just over one million people under 20 years of age in France whose parents are immigrants and the new Government aim is to try to do more to help these children integrate into the community. According to a report drawn up for the Government "most of these children suffer from accumulated inequalities."

The report found that up to 16.3 per cent of the children of immigrants required special secondary schooling, and that this resulted in a disproportionate number of them being educationally retarded.

In the past month there have been two large demonstrations in Paris to protest about conditions imposed on immigrants and about the way they have to live. There have also been a series of hunger strikes and protests by illegal immigrant workers who have found themselves trapped into receiving low wages without protest since any complaint to the authorities would result in their expulsion.

The recent spate of strikes in Paris involving the cleaners of the Metro and of the airport at Roissy, a strike which is still continuing, have also been linked with the cause of establishing better conditions for immigrant workers.

'Brotherhood spirit' in churches' talks

Rome, June 13.—Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox clergy last month opened negotiations on unifying their churches, according to a joint communiqué published by the Vatican today.

It said the 50-member commission, set up to work out a way of ending nine centuries of separation between the Roman Catholic and Orthodox Churches, met on the islands of Patmos and Rhodes from May 29 to June 4.

"After centuries of separation a spirit of brotherhood has been permitted to this meeting." The commission's main task was to define the procedure and organize details of work for the first phase of the dialogue. "This task has been accomplished."

But efforts to unify the churches began in 1964 when Pope Paul embraced Patriarch Athenagoras, Patriarch of Constantinople, in a gesture symbolizing their desire for unity.

Cardinal Jan Willebrands, president of the Vatican Secretariat for Christian Unity, and Archbishop Spyridanos of Australia, delegate of the Orthodox Ecumenical Patriarchate, were appointed co-presidents of the commission.

"We hope that the reestablishment of the full communion of our churches will contribute to the reconciliation of mankind and to the peace of the world, of which the Church is the sign and divine instrument according to the will of God," the communiqué said.—Reuter.

Venice statement on Middle East

Venice, June 13.—The following is the full text of today's Community statement on the Middle East:

1. The heads of state and government and the ministers of foreign affairs held a comprehensive exchange of views on all aspects of the peace process in the Middle East, including the state of negotiations resulting from the agreements signed between Egypt and Israel in March 1979. They agreed that growing tensions affecting this region constitute a serious threat to the comprehensive solution to the Israeli-Arab conflict more necessary and pressing than ever.

2. The nine member-states of the Community consider that the traditional and common interests which link Europe to the Middle East obligate them to play a special role and now require them to work in a more concrete way towards peace.

3. In this regard, the nine countries of the Community base themselves on Security Council Resolution 242 and on the positions which they have expressed on several occasions, notably in their declarations of June 29, 1977, September 19, 1978, March 26 and June 18, 1979, as well as in the speech made on their behalf on September 27, 1979 by the President of the Council, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing.

4. On the basis thus set out, the nine countries have agreed to promote the recognition and implementation of the principles of the international community accepted by the international community.

Nine repeat call for neutral Afghanistan

Venice, June 13.—The full text of the statement on Afghanistan is:

The European Council has noted with deep concern the intensification of the military operations conducted by the Soviet troops in Afghanistan. These dramatic developments increase the danger of further escalation of the Afghan people. They emphasize the genuine national nature of the resistance offered by an entire people. They threaten to jeopardize the climate of international relations for a long time to come.

In these circumstances, the European Council wishes to reaffirm its conviction that it is necessary to find a solution without delay to the Afghan conflict. It is convinced that the only way to achieve this is through a solution which allows Afghanistan to remain outside the competition between the powers of the world and its traditional position as a neutral and non-aligned state.

It reiterates its readiness to support the initiative of the European Council to convene a conference of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the nine member-states of the Community and the neighbouring states should undertake the necessary commitments to this end. In particular, they should agree to respect the sovereignty and integrity of Afghanistan, to refrain from any interference in its internal affairs and renounce any stationing of troops on its soil or any form of military association with it.

The European Council shares the concerns expressed and the conclusions drawn by the eleven member-states of the Community of Islamic states on the continued Soviet military presence in Afghanistan and has noted with interest the creation by this conference of a committee to seek ways and means for a comprehensive solution of the grave crisis in respect to Afghanistan.

The council repeated its readiness to support any meaningful initiative designed to promote a solution of the Afghan crisis.—Reuter.

From Our Correspondent
Rome, June 13

Italy's football scandal today reached the court when 38 people, including 33 First and Second Division players, stood trial here accused of complicity in fraud, through agreeing to fix the results of matches for the benefit of an underground betting ring.

The case, which came to light in March, has already brought disciplinary action against 18 players by the league. Two First Division players, Enrico Albertosi and Massimo Cacciari, as well as Signor Felice Colombo, the president of AC Milan, have

Masked gunmen hold 25 hostages in bank raid

Milan, June 13.—Three masked gunmen seized at least 25 hostages in a bank in the centre of Milan this afternoon after two employees foiled their robbery attempt, police and legal officials said.

About 80 policemen and sharpshooters surrounded the six-story offices of Banco di Roma, near Milan cathedral, as the bandits demanded a large sum of money and a means of escape. One policeman said the gunmen had asked for two helicopters. The bandits asked for two large cashboxes, which were given to them, and then told officials they wanted the bags filled with money.

The bandits released four hostages. One, a man, was let go because he felt ill after being struck on the head at the start of the raid. Three women hostages were released and two male authorities said no other female hostages were being held.

There were about 1,000 bank workers inside the building when the gunmen took control of the bank. Many of them fled into the street.

The alarm was given by a bank worker, who was turned back by a masked gunman.

What summit cost Britain

The estimated cost of hotel accommodation for the British delegation to the summit in Venice is £8,217, it was disclosed yesterday. Downing Street said that there were 44 people in the British delegation, including 18 support staff (Ian Bradley writes).

The estimated cost of hotel accommodation for British delegates to the economic summit in Venice next week is £9,079. The cost of the delegation has yet to be decided.

Whitehall sources made it clear that the accommodation costs were higher in Venice than they would have been in a capital city, where embassies would be used.

Cheques adding up to hundreds of millions of lire are alleged to have changed hands in relation to the results of six matches played between December 30 and February 10. A verdict is not expected before the second half of July. The initial part of the proceedings was taken up by discussion on the admissibility of applications to become co-plaintiffs with the state by the National Olympic Committees by two disillusioned underground members, and by four disgruntled football pools players. They maintain that they would have won on the national

Suicides expose credit irregularities

From Alan McGregor
Geneva, June 13

A financial scandal in which credits of about 100m Swiss francs (£26m) had been obtained from 15 banks, has come to light at Lausanne after a double suicide.

Mr Eli Pinkas, aged 60, took cyanide. At the same time his former wife died from a drug overdose in Cannes.

The couple were said to have divorced for tax purposes, continued to meet regularly.

Mr Pinkas, who started in business as an industrial chemist, was associated with various enterprises, including a bank. He had apparently resorted to a network of borrowing to cover large losses.

The two betters, Signor Massimo Cruciani, a wholesale greengrocer, and Signor Alvaro Tricca, a restaurant owner, are in a complicated position. Through their lawyers they brought the affair to light when they discovered they were running heavy losses because, they said, players were not keeping to the arrangements. In the course of inquiries they were arrested and now stand in the dock with the others.

Saudis demand that US agrees to big arms sale

Washington, June 13.—Saudi Arabia, in what it calls a watershed in its relations with the United States, is insisting that the Carter Administration submit to Congress this year a big new arms sales request, which America so far has refused to approve.

The Saudi demand, the insistence and timing of which came as a surprise, was formally conveyed by Mr John West, the United States Ambassador to Saudi Arabia.

Mr West gave a warning that the Saudis, who are close equipment to allow mid-suppliers, consider the sales approval a test of friendship and a watershed in relations that are already strained.

The issue is expected to be a key topic of discussion during the long-scheduled meeting between Mr Harold Brown, the Defence Secretary, and Prince Sultan bin Abdul Aziz, the Saudi's Defence Minister, in Geneva on June 25.

The Saudis have always been patient with Americans in

Presidential election years, but that is the time when Israel steps up its demands. The Saudis are taking a leaf from the Israeli book, an Arab source knowledgeable with Saudi politics said.

Saudi Arabia is reported to have warned the Administration that it will increasingly turn to the French for military supplies if the United States fails to provide enough arms.

What the Saudis particularly want are sophisticated accessories for the 60 F15 jets that Congress agreed to sell them two years ago. The Saudis also argue that they need a more versatile aircraft.

The refusal to sell the accessories has apparently infuriated the Saudis.—Washington Star.

Many casualties in raid on Cambodian train

Bangkok, June 13.—Cambodian anti-government forces attacked the Battambang-Phnom Penh train on Tuesday causing deaths and 246 injured, travellers returning from the Cambodian capital said here today. The number of dead was not known yesterday in Phnom Penh, but Cambodian officials confirmed the number of injured.

Tents were set up in hospital grounds in Phnom Penh to cope with the influx of injured. Details of the attack are still unclear. It appears that the engine was either hit by missiles or ran into mines, bringing the train to a halt. Groups of unidentified men then opened fire on the train which was carrying only civilians.

The number of victims was particularly high because, as is often the case, there were passengers hanging on to the outside of the train.

Western military observers have expected a resurgence of guerrilla activities directed mainly at communication lines during the rainy season.—Agence France-Press.

تكملة من الأصل

The wave of liberal reforms which Alexander Dubcek led in Czechoslovakia culminated in the heady Prague Spring of 1968. The stultifying yoke of Stalinism had been loosened. Free speech was permitted and widely enjoyed. At last, it seemed, Marxism-Leninism had been softened and made to work in the interests of the people. It was to prove a brief dream. By the August of 1968, Dubcek's "communism with a human face" was under military attack from Soviet tanks. Like Kereskies in October 1917, Dubcek and his central committee waited patiently to be arrested and deposed. Zdenek Mlynar, a friend and close colleague of Dubcek's, describes the scene.

Military aircraft, bringing tanks and troops to the Prague airport in Ruzyne were roaring over the Central Committee building at increasingly frequent intervals on the night of the twentieth, and the building was lit by searchlights from regional and factory functionaries, and journalists as well, returned to their places of work. Some members of the party leadership and their aides and assistants remained in the city, although some of them, some Central Committee employees who had managed to reach the building after hearing the news on the radio.

Towards 4 am I was sitting in Dubček's office along with Dubček himself, Smrkowski, Štrobil, Štěpánek, Simunek, Sadovský, Slavič, Jakes, and Kapek. I am absolutely positive that all these people were present; Barbírek and Rigo may also have been there, but this I'm not sure about. Piller, as far as I can recall, did not say anything with me. I could not be wrong about that. And Bialek, Kotlíř, Svestka, Indra, Volevskii, and Erban were almost certainly not present in Dubček's office. Erban may well not even have been at the afternoon session of August 20; I cannot say whether he would be spoke there before midnight.

Sometime after 4 am, a black Volga from the Soviet embassy pulled up in front of the Central Committee building, followed immediately by two camouflaged cars and tanks. Soldiers in Soviet parkas and uniforms came pouring out, bearing sailors' jerseys under their shirts-jumped out of the

armoured cars carrying automatic weapons. The tanks and soldiers surrounded the buildings and tight columns of troops blocked off all the entrances. Several officers and a platoon of paratroopers ran inside.

I was watching all this with all the rest—from the window of Dubcek's office, and I felt the same sensation of unreality that one has watching a film. Yet I remember saying to myself very clearly: yes, those are the same soldiers you welcomed in 1945, those who came on May 9, 1945, with whom you drank vodka and were friends for five years in Moscow; they are, not shadows on the silver screen, and very soon their automatic rifles will be pointed at you, at the first misdeeds in the Winter Palace, or at the surviving Reichstag guards, but at you, personally.

At the same time, something inside me kept insisting that it was all a kind of misunderstanding: I knew their language and they, way of thinking, and I knew their orders and commands. I could imagine what they talked about off duty and how they regarded their own commanding officers, and even what they thought of Brezhnev himself. It was quite unthinkable that they should be so stupid.

—No? And why not? Had I already forgotten the stories

my room mates had told me a the Moscow University all of them veterans of the front. Had they never ever before of similar occasions, that perfect strangers who were not at first feared, but dangerous because they were dangerous. And they were dangerous in the sense that they were in a mood to do anything, and in a mood to do anything different from what I had felt one night during the war, after Heydrich (the *Reichsprotektor* in Czechoslovakia) had been assassinated by Czechoslovak paratroopers sent from London during the War. Military, and police patrols, armed with very similar-looking machine guns were searching at random for Heydrich's assassins in the different quarters of Prague.

They walked through the street where we lived, and I saw them from the windows of my apartment. They were in groups and flats. I knew that my father, who had been an officer before the war, had information concealed in the closest, and somewhere else in the flat was a hidden weapon. I was afraid because they were the enemy, and I knew that if they entered our flat, that would be the end. They didn't, as it turned out.

These soldiers now entering the Central Committee building did not evoke in me that same feeling. Of course, I was no longer a little boy who would be unimportant to

and singular—their manner and their humbly respectful Ambassador. Chervonovskiy declared him responsible for the young man's death.

Could Smirnovsky have reacted this way had he not felt—despite the guns aimed at his head—that he was still partner — of the very power occupying his country, that he was one of the rulers, just like Chervonovskiy and Brezhnev?

Suddenly the doors of Dubček's office flew open and about eight soldiers and low-ranking officers with machine-guns rushed in surrounded a faithful friend around a large table and aimed their weapons at the backs of our heads. Then two officers came in from the room. One was a colonel who was shorter than the other, almost dwarfish in stature, but to compensate, he wore a whole row of medals—perhaps including the golden star signifying a "Hero of the Soviet Union." He also had an arrogant authoritarian bearing of a sergeant-major.

He announced that he was taking us into custody and began to lead us away from the guards. Then, silence over-

and pointed his finger happily at a sentence, which I have read, "There is no other way than Plano's comment that democracy is the best form of social organization because it leads to general decline in discipline at the point where even animals are allowed to walk freely in the streets." There, now you know why they're here, comrades," said Simon, and he took a look at his light-colored mood, and we began to talk with each other.

Frantisek Krieger glanced his watch. It was shortly after 5 am on August 21, 1968. "I don't think much will happen before eight," said Krieger "until they get everything together. We're all tired, and I'd advise you all to get some sleep. I'm going to take a nap." With the words, "He stood up, walked over to an empty space behind the chair Dubcek sat in, where he chaired the meetings," he lay down on the carpet, put his briefcase under his head and prepared to go to sleep.

"He really did fall asleep. About ten minutes later, a powerful sneezing arose from

of the revolutionary tribu-
led by comrade Alois
Smrkovsky asked what kind
organ that was. He said that
chairman of the National
Assembly, he had never heard
of such a body and it was
mentioned in the Constitu-
either, Dubcek, however,
shortly the dispute - say-
"Joseph, for it. It's not war
arguing over."

Then the secret policemen
ordered all four to hold
over their weapons. Smrkovsky
laughed and mocking-
searched himself, turning
pockets inside out and plac-
"I haven't got the table-
ing. "We don't need weap-
against, our own people." He
perplexed secret policemen, w-
in the meantime had mov-
close to Dubcek; stopp-
Dubcek stretched his arms a-
and, with his disarming sm-
said to the one closest to him
"Go on, search me, search
me. Although the secret
confronted him with a
conversation; he did grasp
inappropriateness of the wh-
scene and ordered them all
leave the room. Smrkovsky
a couple of lumps of sug-
that, were lying on the ta-

Dubček's office. Smirkó said he was looking out of the window with him of the soldiers down below at the young Czech men, and added: "He was a decent sort of fellow. I recall that when he was shooting down below, Soviet Lieutenant became extremely upset and it due to it was clearly holding back tears." "What does it sound if factory sirens?" I replied. "But why?" he asked. "I don't know. Let me go find out. I'm also curious." "I haven't the right to that," said the lieutenant, added that the workers probably going on strike were declaring their intent with the siren. "The workers turned on sirens?" he asked, incredulously. "Surely not," I replied. "Why, you're not trying to tell me, the lieutenant vov, that workers have come to the sirens. The management must have given the order and so the sirens are blowing

citizens, and the sold their tanks.

These were no elite and they had no idea where in Czechoslovakia didn't even know where they were. I know some of the soldiers who thought the West Germany is Israel. But in the end, really matter what soldiers think? Their opinion does not in a change the fact that the commanders and government treat them like a herd, not the fact it will shoot and kill w their commanders point the days later, and in, I was talking to Grechko and told thought his army in slovakia was ideosintegrating. "Perhaps Grechko," but is matter. If they fail replace them. I can them ten times over." it so smugly, that I pelled to retort: "Is the Grechko," looked at a marshal-like fury, but nothing and walked away in the Court-tee building, at al-

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Lancaster

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one ought to "bludgeon" dictators and open fire with their automatic weapons. It was far more probable that we would be arrested, taken away somewhere and perhaps even put on trial: things were far from over at this point, and there were several possible outcomes.

But it was not my conscious thoughts that were important here; it was my spontaneous feelings and a kind of instinctive sense of security. Wherever they come from? Probably from my communist's faith and from many years I had been a member of the privileged ruling caste.

My feelings were of the same order as those of the functionaries arrested in connection with Rudolf Slansky's trial. In many cases they knew that they were being arrested, but they were not arrested intimately, and in some cases had even given them orders to arrest others. When their turn came their first reaction was this instinctive certainty that there was some kind of misunderstanding: it was simply unthinkable that the police could suddenly be used against them. It was the false security of faithful Communists and people with the privilege of power.

It is again difficult to speak for others in such matters, but I don't think I was the only one with this secret, unconscious feeling. At least not if the behaviour of all those subsequently held captive for years under Soviet interrogations is as indicative as posthumously published memoirs. Jozef Surkovsky recalled how after witnessing from the window of Dubcek's office a Soviet paratrooper accidentally shoot a young man marching at the head of a peaceful parade of people carrying the Czechoslovak flag.

he hadn't added that last, so
descending phrase I might
have tried to ignore him. But
it suddenly and quite sponta-
neously provoked in me such
feelings of anger, humiliation
and fear, and that strange sen-
sation of immuno- that com-
to exorcisers that I lost my
temper and shouted imperiously
ly at him in Russian: "Behave
as you were told. Where do
you think you are anyway?
You are in the office of the
First Secretary of the Com-
munist Party. Do you have
permission to silence us? Of course
you don't. So, obey your
orders!"

The colonel was flabbergasted and started to say some thing but then thought better of it. Without a word he looked around the room and then left. A while later he returned with an escort and continued to behave arrogantly, but not so brazenly mentioned about not talking. He began making a list of those who were present, which suggested to me that his superiors had no idea who was where. Perhaps they did not even know where the members of the promised "revolutionary

The soldiers cut all the telephone lines in the room and closed the windows so that the crowd, which had gathered outside beyond the cordon of police, could not hear. I heard singing, the national anthem, the singing of slogans and chanting, Dubček's "For Ever" with the windows closed, the sound of the crowd and occasional shouting somewhere in the distance filtered through. "We were sitting around the table, silent though each of us with a microphone behind us pointing his gun at our heads..." Bohumil Simonov reached into the bookshelf, took out a book and pressed a button on the back at once, and was a history of ancient Greece.

"Well now, let's see what we're in for," said Simonov, and as in the well-known paragon game, he let the book fall open

reposing Kriegel. At first I thought he was doing it deliberately, but he went on snoring so contentedly and naturally that all of us, including our guards, soon realized that he was genuinely asleep. The guns were turned back to their normal position and we placed our heads as we sat around the table.

As Kriegel had corrected me, I was surprised to find that, for a moment, nothing happened at all for about three hours. We sat there for the most part immersed in our own thoughts; occasionally two people next to each other would discuss something, and

Someone else would reach the smoke office had a washroom of its own, and everyone who went there was accompanied by a paratrooper who stood by the door. When we were finished, he would go in and make a thorough check, inevitably emerging with his right arm wet to the elbow. He had obviously reached into the sink, and perhaps even into the toilet bowl itself.

About 9 p.m., shortly after Kriegel woke up, Hummel and I refreshed and took his place among us at the table, the dwarf-like colonel entered the room again, this time accompanied by two more Soviet

officers and three men in civilian
ian clothes whom I
s suspected—even before they
opened their mouths—of being
members of our own Czechoslo-
lovak State Security forces. I
almost certainly knew one of
them from somewhere, a light-
haired, slightly obese man of
about 40. Perhaps I had once
spoken to him about the need for
democracy, or about human
may have worked somewhere
in the political apparatus
where I might have run into
him. But he just stood there
silently while a taller, black-
haired man did the talking. It
asked: Dubcek, S. Smrkovsky,
Kriegel, and Spacek to follow
him.

One of the four, I think it
was Dubcek, asked him why
in regard to the black-haired sec-
ret policeman uttered the
formulaic sentence, which I
cannot recall precisely, but was
something like, "In the name

It was now clear to everybody where the situation was headed. "Things are getting rather warm," someone remarked. A long period of tense silence followed. Those whom it might have concerned occupied their thoughts wondering how this "revolutionary" might react. It was far from a concrete act, certainly, but it was a preoccupation "than had been contemplating the arrival of the paratroopers with automatic rifles as the beginning of the final act."

The time passed uncertainly.

I and I cannot recall the precise timing, or even the order, of the individual incidents that followed. The Soviet officer, however, called, ordered and escorted without their Czech escorts, and called for Simon, Jakub and Kepek, whom they led out of the room. It was an odd combination, and we discussed every possible explanation. I could think of four putting the three together. Simon, after all, did not belong with the other two, and the three of them together could certainly have been a threat to the "revolutionary tribunal." As it happened, Simon was put along with the first two

New orders were then suddenly issued to the guards and they relaxed and sat down in the chairs with their guns no longer aimed at the backs of our heads but resting on their laps or in front of them on the table. At noon the guards left the "captive" factories and the soldiers suddenly appeared. The first the soldiers leapt up with their guns at the ready again but then they relaxed.

"What's that?" I was asked by the lieutenant who has been assigned to look after me. He was not wearing a paratrooper's uniform but one belonging to the normal infantry, and he had treated me politely from the beginning.

The documentary film from those days shows the same lieutenant looking out of a window or

He must be able to see himself that the situation is exceptional and people reacting accordingly. He does not seem convinced. He asked him why he thought he had been sent to Prague. The reply was on the whole coherent and on approximately the same level as Brezhnev's letters: he explained that the "counter-revolutionary" situation in Czechoslovakia spoke in a rather obvious Russian with a certain ideological conviction.

He said he was a graduate of the Moscow institute for literature and that the only reason

he was now in Czechoslovakia was because he had not been able to find work in his field and so had joined the army. The Czechoslovakian development of the country, the attitude of the custodians, insofar as it required the knowledge of the Russian would allow. The proprietor assigned to Václav Ševčík finally began talking French with him, and it came out that the 200 was a university graduate who was now pursuing his education in this rather old-fashioned manner.

The Central Commission building had been entrusted to the famous Taran divisi which also traditionally ran

part in the various palace revolutions in the Kremlin. It is a highly elite select unit. One has to admit that, from our unexpected standards, the selection was truly of high quality.

That afternoon Dubinsk's prison chauffeur, Josko Brzdek, brought us food from a kitchen of the party hotel. Not only that, he had telephoned all our families to inform them of our situation and slipped messages from those family members he had managed to contact under the service of the coffee tray. Brzdek had known Dubinsk ever since the resistance battles of the Slovak national uprising (August 1944), and it was there that I became familiar with the military of the Soviet soldiers and officers. He could also speak Russian.

As I learned later, he was able to get in and out of the

announced that a mass
being convened at the
level, and that Durbek
other comrades would
sending our party.

He said that we we
free to go where we wis
the next morning
return to the entrance
tee building for the
He even added that
sonally was very glad
had been sorted out
missed, the guards,
hands, wait those, pres
them eat down to so
meone I believe
Sadovsky. I got up and
I lived close to the

Commuter building, as people began to walk home from work, the crowd in front of the building, beyond the don of paratroopers, we see what would happen. Naturally, they were so of anyone who came or coaxed and was deflected through the cordon soldiers. The crowd began to call me by name and called me by name and called me by name. I saw a small crowd around me, and people what had become of Di told them, truthfully there was no one in party leadership left building, and that ap-

some meetings were arranged that Dubcek take part in. At the time never crossed my mind the dwerfish colonel have lived to me. It was thing I could hardly dragged up myself as force I was certain that I have been told as much superiors.

But whether this was one of the top Soviet men had in fact no date that they would have almost impossible to question was not clear for another 24 hours—Soviet embassy—and Castle and approximately hours after that Dubcek the Kremlin.

This extract is taken from Frost's "Under Zdenek Mlynar, to his book on June 26 by C. G. ...

Figure 1. The effect of the concentration of the *Agrobacterium* suspension on the transformation efficiency of *Agrobacterium* strains.

1990

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

1000

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

Michael Elwyn and the Watermill

"We have a lot of paper and radio support we're now running. Six Sunday-night concerts to break Moscow out of its chilly clime to a rich and plentiful. We're a cr between the West End regional reps in that to do plays which are cast and popular, which a lot of schools, the Hammonds, Graybour, it doesn't mean Christie or No Sex. We're British.

"We can't offer good but we can offer across the live around age and the place, and in the country play they really want instead of just another for the cash, and I this should be a place like as there should be a designed concrete pal city centres.

"Of course we sit younger audiences, easier way of getting you don't happen to or but the main thing is this theatre professions keep it from going over night stands or Sun concerts only. So far to be winning, but w paid-off, and ideologically; if even ten panies would give us f we could look forward more confidently".

Sheridan

Dream of Cerontius

which damped up his voice failed to with the orchestra sounded overstrained.

But, despite the role, this was a disappointment in a performance in which he played and sang so well in the opening Kyrie, and the final "Lord be our refuge." No. 10 drew a fine sound from the male voice parts, observingly Elgar's every marking, controlling a strong and fine gradation in tone between the chorus, orchestra and do not think I have a more eloquent guide the strings at the best Part Two.

At the other end of the expressive scale, the discipline, fiction and the voice were served by the Demons' Chorus strongly agile (and "Praise to the Holiest One" Dame Janet Baker, Angel, sang with that of simplicity, an speed to the part, a her "Alleluia," "Alleluia," her trill syllable in every recital, emotional effect of the "poise free, lo

1000

matched the more
 serious melodies on it
 the serious, counterpo-
 folk-like theme of
 movement.

But at other times
 treatment was less we
 may increase our kno
 Tchaikovsky's techniq
 what makes up the
 masses of orchestral a
 ment, but it is often
 esting enough to be r
 an academic exercise.

This was not, then,
 pretation I would fo
 record, but as an exp
 was engrossing, ill
 and often exhilarating.

Mr Previn proved a
 a sympathetic cond
 "Wagner's music he
 was not a little bit
 with the American
 Rosen as soloist. M
 tone is unusually swe
 though not lacking i
 was fortunate to hav
 poser and conductor
 aware of the diffi
 balance in this med

The concert opene
 equally fine perfor
 Britten's *Sinfonia da*
 Mr. Previn shared th
 relentless progress th
 climatic major-minor
 of the Lacrime.

هكذا من الأصل

...the

We have a lot of
upper and radio suppo
theater, and running
every-day-theater, concert
play-down the myth
to play to a rich and
middle class. We're a cr
between the West End a
regional reps in that
do plots which are
cheap and popular, which
a lot of Nichols, Fray
Burns, Hampton, Gray,
Murn. It doesn't mean
Christie or No Sex i
We're British.

"We can't offer good
what we can offer acco
to the audience. We can
change and the chance
to emerge in the country
as they really want
instead of just another
or the cash, and I thi
would be a place like
there should be a pal
assigned concrete pal
to the audience."

"Of course we sti
audiences, and we
sister way of getting
you don't happen to e
it at the main thing is
is theatre professions
step it from going ove
right stands or Sum
concerts only. So far
be winning, but I
ally; if even ten fo
munity would give us t
could look forward
one confidently".

Sheridan P

Elgar

as demanded of him so often through close which demands up of his voice, failed to with the orchestra: und the overstrained. But, despite the si- lence, this was a disappointment in a pe- rior choir and he sang and sang so we hearing Kyrie, the the final "Lord our refuge." Nis- ter drew a fine f- und from the man- ces parts, observ- ing Elgar's every- thing, controlling a each fine-gradi- between cho- rists, and, I do not think I have a more eloquent quiet strings at the be- Art Two.

At the other ex- pressive scale, the- n, diction and- vices served them as "Demons' Chorus" gently (and praise to the Holles- Dame Janet Baker- ing, sang with that- of simplicity a- tial to a st- her. Her first

reached the more noticeable effect of the "poise there, it held these" intervals quite unforgettable.

...touched the more audible melodies on it various counterpoint, the theme of movement.

But at other times was less we increase our knowledge of the technique of orchestral music, but it is often enough to be a academic exercise.

This was not, then, a deterioration I would record, but as an expression of the progress of the orchestra.

Mr. Pevrin proved a sympathetic conductor of the music he is accustomed to the American as soloist. Mr. Pevrin is usually sweet enough not lacking in a fortunate to have a conductor and conductor aware of the difficulties of the music.

Previn charted the relentless progress the manic major-minor of the Lacrymosa: sedative, tranquilizing bars.

Through the English looking glass

English carved gilt wood mirror in the Ears of Sandwich and di Stair and Company, London.

given a burnish. Replacing mirror glass to give a truer reflection was also practised—both this and regarding figure in the royal accounts of the period.

Resilvering mirrors was a Victorian innovation. Until then the reflection was achieved by covering the reverse of the glass with an amalgam of tin and mercury.

An antique mirror gives life to a room, and credence to the superstitions that have grown

up around relations, my maternal grandfather indulged.

notebook

Father and son clash again

In the First World War there was a slight difference. There were gladiators in the sky—fighting it out with aeroplanes, fighting it out in things like cardboard-boxes, or even coffins, in the air, held together by glue, faith and governmental overdrafts. The fighter pilots of the First World War were perhaps the last unique, one-on-one race of military heroes. And this is precisely what John Gray's extraordinary play, *Billy Bishop Goes to War*, is all about. Billy

Bishop was a validated hero, a Canadian who served in Britain's Royal Flying Corps, and became the most decorated pilot in the First World War.

In strictly literal terms this is a two-man musical but to call it such is totally to miss

its range, scope and sweetly 'shabby' grandeur. In the first place the two men are most unusual, almost blindingly intense artists. And their show is the total landscape of a place, period and a person. In effect it is the investigation into the life of a *man—a comic*, unexpected and thoroughly reluctant hero. Billy Bishop is no gung-ho warrior—well certainly not at first.

He narrowly escapes being flunked from Canada's Royal Military College, and finally

re

some what "pushy" wines, but fragrant and clean good aperitifs or with fatty first courses.

The Muscat wines of Beaumes de Venise are among the best that France makes of "vin doux naturels"; penalized because of the duty they pay on having marginally higher alcoholic strength than table wine. They are wondrously fragrant golden wines, often served in their homeland as aperitifs or with melons and, because they have a fresh, zippy finish, they make a delectable, unclinging conclusion to a dinner-party. On many

occasions, a native white grape, which is eaten after a fruity, creamy sweet course and no one has ever set down their glass (Yapp of Merc has two examples, from about £37.5). An imposing example, however, from Paul Jaboulet Aîné, has both the greenishness of the Muscat, plus developing soft flavour, building up to a luxuriant taste that is at once luscious and delicately tart and fresh as it leaves the palate. If any orchard grows the greenage, the rare greenage plum, or greenage, as it is called, which should accompany such fine fruit without any additional adornment. (Muscat de Beaumes de Venise, Paul Jaboulet Aîné. £62.4 from D. W. Loeb, 15 Jermyn Street, SW1.)

Pamela Vandye Price

In the First World War there was a slight difference. There were gladiators in the

things like cardboard-boxes, or even coffins, in the air, held together by glue, faith and governmental overdrafts. The fifteen pilots of the First

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a fresh, zippy music, they make a detectable, unclinging conclusion to a dinner-party. On many occasions I have offered them with or after a fruity, creamy sweet course and no one has ever set down their glass (Yapp of Mere has two examples, from about £375). An imposing

"grapiness" of the Muscat, plus a developing, soft flavour, building up to a luxuriant taste that is at once luscious and delicately tart and fresh as it leaves the palate. If any orchard grows the greenage, the rare greenage plum, or nectarines,

out any additional adornment.
(Muscar de Beaumes de Venise,
Paul Jaboulet Aîné. £6.24 from
D. W. Loeb, 15 Jermyn Street,
SW1.)

فكذاً من الأصل

The Greatest in the S

1

فكذاً من الأصل

Chess

de l'esprit! Jeu? pourrion-
le dire? Ne faut-il pré-
voyance, ne faut-il habileté
pour jouer l'homme im-
bécile? Est-il en fait, pour-
quoi voit-on des imbéciles qui
y excellent de très beaux
génies qui n'ont pu même
s'y prendre? L'amedrité, à qui
une pièce ou une carte dans
les mains trouble la vue, ce
fait perdre onanisme.

You will observe that this
falls into two parts. La Bruyère
asks for a definition of the
spirit of the game and answers
to some extent with "Does it
not require foresight or
shrewdness or skill to play
the man or the man? And if
it does why do one see imbeciles
whn exc in it?" Hombre
was a popular card-game in the
Netherlands at eighteenth cen-
tury and was mentioned in
Pope's *Rape of the Lock*.

One can argue with La
Bruyère—how well or badly he
played either game—that such
a paradox do exist. I have
seen chess-asters, grand-
masters who could not play
downright stu. They could
or come, from the world's
best chess-playing nations—
the Soviet Union, Hungary,
Yugoslavia, the United
States. Nor is it im-possible
but one tends to look home-
ward with a moi merciful eye.

Just as striking is the val-
idity of the second part of La
Bruyère's deman. Why does
one see so few fine intellect-
uals that have not been able
to attain mediocrity in it and
for whom the presence of a
piece or a card in their hand
troubles their sight and puts
them really under the gas?

Einstein said of himself that
he was a very, weak chess-player
and did not in fact play the
game since he did not under-
stand it. Alan Turing, father of
the computer, was not able
to know well during the code-
breaking work in the Second
World War, was passionately
fond of chess; but I could give
him the odds of a Queen and
still beat him since he also
never really understood the
game.

And so m. Bu perhaps one
tends, in think of he exceptions
and then, by insidious degrees,

to regard them as the rule. There are instances to the contrary. The late C. R. O'D. Alexander, of Funging a Bletchley Park code-breaker, was one of the finest chess-players this country has ever produced.

There is a simple answer to this ebb and flow of argument and here my own King Charles's head pops up again. Chess is an art, and great artists are not necessarily particularly intelligent; nor are very intelligent people necessarily great artists — a fortunate and far from surprising circle.

To illustrate all this with a game I really need something like a deplorable game played by Leonardo da Vinci or Sir Isaac Newton. Or I could use a world-famous game by R. ...

But games by the first two do not exist; and the second alternative might render me open to a suit for libel or, at best, would be cruel. Moreover, it's hardly had a topical game so here is another interesting game from the Phillips and Drew grandmaster tournament in London last month.

White: V. Korchnoi. Black: L. Lubjanev. Queens Gambit Declined.

1 B-D4	N-KB3	5 Q-B7	OH-D2
2 P-B4	P-K3	6 OH-D2	O-R4
3 B-N3	P-K3	7 B-A4	
4 B-N3			

To prevent Black counter-attacking by N-K3.

7 ... N-B N-B K-N3

A tame method of development that allows Black good play: better was 8 P-K3 and 9 B-Q3.

8 B-N5	10 P-O-R3	P-K4
9 B-N2		

Impatiently opening up the centre and thereby losing material. The result was 10 ... N-N3; 11 N-N3, P-N2; 12 R-Q1, B-N3; 13 O-P2, Q-Q4 with a good game for Black.

11 BP+P B-KB4

Threatening N-N3. Korchnoi is not perturbed by this and finds a cool rejoinder that meets the attack and wins a pawn.

(Position after 11 ... B-K4)

Position after 11... B-KB4

12 D-Q B-N

For if 12... NxNP; 13 PxN and White eventually emerges after the exchanges with two pieces for a Rook

13 N-B4 N-P 15 P-BP

14 N-B4 NxP

Obtaining a colossally strong passed pawn that must lead to a win. Also good was 15 N-Q6 ch.

15... B-Q

Although this puts the King into safety it leaves White with a Knight check that saves him material; but other lines are just as bad for Black.

16 P-NP Q-R-N 18 RxN B-N3
17 N-K7 ch K-R1

Otherwise he loses the Bishop after White's P-QN4.

19 O-QB5 O-N3 21 P-Q Q-RN4
20 N-B8 O-Q

Now forcing since White is threatened simply N-Q6 followed by P-B6 and P-B7.

22 P-R-Q ch N-Q 26 P-K3 B-N3
23 O-R5 B-N4 27 K-B1 B-N3
24 Q-N4 K-R2 28 K-R6 B-P
25 P-Q5 P-K5 29 P-K3 P-K4
30 B-B4

Leading to a Bishop and pawn ending that is easily won in view of the centralisation of the White King.

30... R-P 34 K-R4 K-K2
31 K-R K-N2 35 K-B6 B-N7
32 K-B2 K-B2 36 K-R6 B-P
33 N-N K-N2 37 P-B6 resigns.

Since if 37... BxP; 38 P-B7, K-Q2; 39 K-N7.

Harry Golombek

A grey blanket of cloud had rolled up around the horizon and was creeping in over the entire sky. A dark and menacing grey, heavy with the threat of rain. The first low mutterings of thunder lit just the kind of sky to produce a strange, and almost glowing light upon the landscape. Where the sun was still shining, the rolling moorland seemed to glitter like an emerald carpet. The grassy moorland lit just as the car climbed past Crawley Side I turned to take in the view of Stranhoop Common to our left and, behind us, the slopes beyond Wresdale.

It was a strange scene in the North-east of England and once again discovering places that were new to me. I suppose, after all the years, I should have been to Teesdale and to Teesdale, but I had not, and so my recent journey was all the more pleasurable for their discovery.

"We had come there from Barnard Castle and The Bowes Museum (50 miles from the moment) using the B277 road past Middleton and Newbigin along the very edge of the River Tees. An "A" grade of outstanding natural beauty is now a "B" grade. I think that one needs no label to appreciate that beauty, especially on such a day as that which we enjoyed. Some local elements had, apparently, not wanted such a label and had been "banned" from it, but the "Reject AONB" notices bent forcibly on their little posts, bowed in defeat.

"We stopped to look at High Force falls where the Tees tumbles between smooth grey and black rocks, then turbulent, then swirls smooth and pear-coloured; between high banks. On those banks the bluebells crowded and the wild garlic scented the air fiercely.

A little way farther, just beyond London, we entered the car to the right and climbed across the moors towards St John's Chapel and the road which runs beside the River Wear.

According to my local informants the Teesdale authorities are not particularly keen to

A black and white photograph of a large, multi-story building with a prominent central dome and several chimneys, likely a government or institutional building in Washington, D.C. The building is surrounded by trees and a lawn.



Travel

balanced d

area it has on the whole produced solid norishment. It is no longer a general foundation on which to build for expertise in rubber bridge because it cannot adapt itself easily to partners who are strangers to each other.

During my researches I came across several interesting deals which will serve as warnings to those who break the fundamental rules of the system.

East-West game. North-South 90. Dealer: South.

7 4 3
A O 8 6 4 2
K Q
N S
W E
A 9 8 8
Q 9 8
A 9 8 8
Q 9 8

North led the ♠7 and after ruffing the ♠A declared led a small trump to the ♠10. North won with the ♠K and switched to the ♠K, too late. West ducked the ♠K and won the next club with the ♠A, proceeding to establish a trick in spades, by leading the ♠Q.

After ruffing the ♠A and drawing trumps, West had an easy ride home with a heart entry to dummy and a discard in the ♠K. My only comment is that South, who was a world champion, should have known better than to open the bidding with so poor a hand at a part-score; North, who was famous for his accurate intuitive resources, made the mistake of trusting his partner to produce

Diploma hand

an adequate number of tricks to cope with West's pre-emption, and he made a bad assessment of this highly competitive situation.

My next example is of a situation where under-bidding was rewarded when a defensive bid was ill-judged. North-South game; dealer West.

♠ A Q J 7 5
♥ Q J 8 5 3
♦ 10
♣ A

♠ K 9 8.
♥ A 4.
♦ A K J 8 7
♣ A K

♠ 10 6 4 2
♥ K 8 2
♦ 7 4
♣ A 4 3 2

West North East South
No No No Drumps No

At this stage in the auction North asked West what he understood by his partner's opening trump. West truthfully replied that he took it to mean that East expected to make game against a spade lead. Bidding proceeded (and this is a real case of the bitter being bitten)

West North East South
No No No Diamonds No

and there was no obstacle to East, who had avoided the conventional Two Spades over One Spade, taking all 13 tricks.

Now let us go back to school.

In my view a diploma syllabus should be so designed that pupils are taught how to acquire deduction, intuition and above all speed of thought.

They should absorb the mathematics of the game as they progress if they must learn that unexpected bids and plays are important because their opponents are not prepared for

them. Writers who discuss bridge as if it were a game to be played without stakes are displaying the poverty of their inventive powers. Tournament is much inferior to Rubber bridge because its rules are based on the simplest formulae and are designed to protect players from opponents who are in collusion. As a result of playing with many different partners, a player acquires sympathetic understanding in addition to a forceful personality, deductive powers and, above all, empathy.

Deduction should be acquired in the first lessons and must be almost automatic before intuition develops. I once illustrated the growth of bridge intelligence by a little anecdote.

♠ A 6 4 2 ♣ 1 9 5 0 4
♥ Q 6 5 3; West had dealt at game all and opened the bidding.

West	North	East	South
1. Club	1. Spade	No.	?

I had never played before with the others at the table and I had no reason to assume that North had made a psychic bid. But deduction told me that something out of the ordinary was taking place, because North had not doubled for a take-out and East must therefore be stronger than his pass suggested. Possibly the opener was powerful to an exceptional degree. Intuition intervened in my deduction. Since Three Spades was not my best bid, although I must encourage my partner, I bid Two No trumps and all passed. My partner's hand was ♠ — ♣ A 4 3 ♥ K Q 10 8 7 6 2 ♠ 8 4 2. Deduction alerted me and intuition saved our partnership from disaster.

Edward Mayer

Northumbria Tourist Board tends to promote the attractions of the Wear valley instead. But who is to stop the Wear valley visitor crossing the moors and enjoying Teesdale? Certainly not the local council.

I wondered if the visitor in July or August would enjoy such solitude as we enjoyed that day (at the end of May) and my companion assured me that any local traffic he had encountered on those roads even at the height of the holiday season. I would imagine, however, that Blanchland must attract them for it is a very pretty village with its grey stone buildings set around a square marking the boundary of the Blanchland Abbey outer court.

The above, long since destroyed, was founded in 1165 and is survived by a thirteenth century church. The Lord Crewe Arms in Blanchland incorporates part of a thirteenth century guest house and, as one of the British Tourist Authority's recommended country hotels, is likely to attract visitors for a few days there. Close by is the Derwent reservoir, with picnic areas and a country park, and good walking country.

No accident had brought me to this particular part of the North-East. On previous visits I had travelled in costume and taken in some of its better known sights.

It was designed to enable me to visit: a brace of "stately homes" and a trio of museums, all of which provide much of interest to any visitor.

Literally within minutes of my arrival at Newcastle upon Tyne I was on my way to visit the Rail Inter-City 125 train, incidentally. I was on my way to Grayside Hall, a National Trust property at Rothbury. This is the creation and was the home of Lord Armstrong, and it can open its doors to the public for some time now. Only fairly recently has the house been open in like fashion, and it provides a splendid insight

into the "Camelot" fantasies of wealthy Victorians, as well as an understanding of how this particular one applied his own inventive skills for domestic benefit.

Cragside was the first house to be lit by electricity derived from water power, and some of the original lamps and other fittings are to be seen, as well as evidence of Lord Armstrong's own experiments, both in electrics and hydraulics. Certainly a house to visit if the opportunity arises, and one which gives a real insight into the tastes and styles of the late 1800s and in particular the work of architect Norman Shaw.

The other home I visited was a total contrast—Raby Castle, which lies alongside the A688 road near Staindrop. A family home for centuries, it is the seat of the 11th Lord Barnard, and although none of the original castle furniture remains is a family quarrel led to a sale of the contents in 1714 and, it is claimed, to the castle's ghost, that of the 1st Lord Barnard's wife who stalks the ramparts "knitting with red hot needles" the castle has treasures enough to go with its history.

As at Cragside, I was particularly impressed with the kitchen, although there is of, course, no possible historic comparison. The kitchen at Raby dates from the fourteenth century, but it contains a magnificent collection of brass and copper, ware and, as an added attraction, is to be the location this summer of an exhibition

regside Hall, Rothbury, Northumbria, of old cookery books.

From that treasure house we travelled to another—The Bowes Museum, near Barnard Castle, housing the collections formed from the 1840s to the 1870s by John Bowes and his wife Josephine, along with other art works, furniture, plate and ceramics acquired since the completion of that huge and overwhelming building. Perhaps the collection is too varied for a visitor to appreciate it in one session, and I can certainly understand what my companion meant when she referred to those who live close by never tiring of "The Bowes" and what is on display there.

The final day of my tour was taken up with visits to two museums of a very different kind—Preston Park at Stockton, at which the Victorian past is recaptured in shop window displays and, indeed, the complete interiors of such shops as well as other collections of Victoriaiana, and the birthplace museum of Captain James Cook in Middlesbrough. The latter was opened in October 1978 and is a fine modern building which interprets the birth, the life and achievements of its subject in an interesting and entertaining way.

Looking back on the few days I spent in October 1978 and they seem to have been dominated by museums—as, indeed, have my previous visits there. But I feel the natural attractions of the region, its coastline and countryside ought to be easily

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Be certain that any visit to the North-east will bring you to breathtaking countryside and to communities that know very well how to enjoy their salvas and how to provide you with the kind of evening entertainment that rounds off a good day. It will also give you an opportunity to broaden your knowledge of the region's history, whether by visiting the Roman Walls, castles such as Raby or museums. And although I do not believe there is an educational experience necessary to the enjoyment of a holiday, very many holidays do benefit from such experiences.

My visit to Northumbria could be just such an "experience" holiday.

John Carter

Bridge

which it has on the whole provided solid no-nonsense. It is no longer a good foundation on which to build for expertise in rubber bridge because it cannot adapt itself easily to partners who are strangers to each other.

During my researches I came across several interesting details which will serve as warnings to those who break the fundamental rules of the system.

East-West game; North-South 90. Dealer: South.

♠ 7 4 3
 A O 8 6 4 2
 ♣ K 5
 ♠ K 3

♠ J 10 9 8 7
 ♠ A P J 7
 ♠ 6 5 2
 ♠ 10 4

♠ Q J 10 5 2
 ♠ K 10 3
 ♠ A 5 5 2

♠ A 9 8 8
 ♠ 9 7
 ♠ 8 6
 ♠ Q 8 8

South West North East
 ♠ Diamonds ♠ No
 ♠ ♠ ♠ ♠

North led the ♠ 7 and ruffing the ♠ K declarer led a normal trump to the ♠ 10. North won with the ♠ K and switched to the ♠ K, too late. West ducked the ♠ K and won the heart club. South, the ♠ A, proposed to establish a trick in spades, by leading the ♠ Q.

After ruffing the ♠ A and drawing trumps, West had an easy ride home with a heart entry to dummy and a discard on the ♠ 11. My only comment is that South, who was a world champion, should have known better than to open the bidding with so poor a hand at a part-score. North, who was famous for his accurate, incisive responses, should have recognized the mistake of trusting his partner to produce

an adequate number of tricks to cope with West's pre-emption, and he made a bad assessment of this highly competitive situation.

My next example is of a situation where under-bidding was rewarded when a defensive bid was judged to be the North-South game; deal: West.

West North East South
 No. Spade 3 No Trumps 8
 No

At this stage in the auction North asked West what he understood by his partner's Three No Trumps. West truthfully replied that he took it to mean that East expected to make game against a spade lead. Bidding proceeded and this is a real case of the bitter being bitten.

West North East South
 No Hearts 5 No Diamonds 8
 No

and there was no obstacle to East, who had avoided the conventional Two Spades over One Spade, taking all 13 tricks.

Now let us go back to school. In my new diploma syllabus should be so designed that pupils are taught how to acquire deduction, intuition and above all speed of thought.

They should absorb the mathematics of the game as they progress. They must learn to transcend bids and plays are important because their opponents are not prepared for

them. Writers who discuss bridge as if it were a game to be played without stakes are displaying the poverty of their inventive powers. Tournament is much inferior to Rubber-bridge because its rules are based on the simplest formulae and are designed to protect players from opponents who are in collusion. As a result of playing with many different partners a player acquires sympathetic understanding in addition to a forceful personal deductive powers and, above all, empathy.

Deduction should be acquired in the first lessons and must be almost automatic before intuition develops. I once illustrated the growth of bridge intelligence by a little anecdote. I was South when it was dealt as follows: ♠ 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 ♣ Q 6 5 3; West had dealt at game all and opened the bidding.

West	North	East	South
1 Club	1 Spade	No.	?

I had never played before with the others at the table and I had no reason to assume that North had made a mistake. But deduction told me that something out of the ordinary was taking place, because North had not doubled for a take-out and East must therefore be stronger than his partner. I asked North if his opener was powerful to an exceptional degree. Intuition dictated that in any circumstance Three Spades was not my best bid, although I must have been reasonably sure. Two No trumps and all passed. My partner's hand was ♠ — ♣ A 4 3 ♣ K Q 10 8 7 6 2 ♠ 8 4 2. Deduction alerted me and intuition said our partnership was Master.

Edward Mayer

not the local council.

I wondered if the visitor in July or August would enjoy such solitude as we enjoyed that summer. The warden and my companion assured me that very little traffic is to be encountered on those roads even at the height of the holiday season. I would imagine, however, that Blanchland must surely be a very attractive village with its stone buildings set around a square marking the boundary of the Blanchland Abbey outer court.

The abbey, long since destroyed, was founded in 1165 and is situated by a thirteenth century church. The Lord Crewe Arms in Blanchland incorporates part of a thirteenth century guest house and, as one of the British Tourist Authority's recommended country hotels, is well equipped for a base for a few days there. Close to the Derwent reservoir, with picnic areas and a country park, and good walking country.

No accident had brought me to this particular part of the North West, but previously I had travelled in the coastline and taken in some of its better-known attractions.

It was designed to enable me to visit a brace of "stately homes" and a trio of museums, which would provide much interest to any visitor. Literally within minutes of my arrival at Newcastle upon Tyne (a smooth journey on a British Rail Inter-City 125 train, incidentally) was on my way to the splendid Hadrian's Wall property at Rothbury. This is the creation and was the home of Lord Armstrong, and its grounds have been open to the public since 1929. The house, which has recently been opened in like fashion, and provides a splendid insight

into the "Camelot" fantasies of wealthy Victorians, as well as an understanding of how this particular one applied his own inventive skills for domestic benefit.

Cragside was the first house to use electricity derived from water power, and some of the original lamps and other fittings are to be seen, as well as evidence of Lord Armstrong's own experiments, both in electricity and hydraulics. Certainly a house to visit if the opportunity arises, and one which gives a real insight into the tastes and styles of the late 1800s and in particular the work of architect Norman Shaw.

The other home I visited was a total contrast—Raby Castle, which lies alongside the "A688" road near Stirling. A family home for centuries, it is the seat of the 11th Lord Barnard and although none of the original castle furniture remains (a family quarrel led to a sale of the contents in 1714 and, it is claimed, to the castle's ghost, that of the 1st Lord Barnard's wife who stalks the ramparts "knitting with red hot needles") the castle has treasures enough to go with its history.

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John Carter

Gardening

like a runner bean loses much more moisture, through its leaves than to lowly plants like cactuses or cactulinas. Therefore water-squirrels should be given more water-squid half as much gain as we would give our cabbages or onions, especially when they are in flower. By the same token we should remember that haying, baskets, and baskets of hay, and general feed stuffs will dry out much more quickly than consumers sitting on the ground. They may need watering two or three times a day.

Then there was the lady the other day who wrote to say she did not know whether to laugh or cry when she read my plea about watering lavishly to the detriment of sympathy with her ready benefactor, her only water supply comes from her own well and she claims the water level is falling every year.

My advice, she claimed, was irresponsible because I was encouraging people to use more water and so aggravate water shortages. I suggested that if there are to be any changes of responsibility, they should be levelled at the water authorities who have water in demand for heavy industrial, agricultural and domestic-increase constantly over the years, and failed dismally to cope with it.

When I suggest as tactfully as I can that we should take measures to protect our crops from



from bird damage I receive many letters which predictably fall into two categories. Some readers say the birds have as much right to our crops as we have. One lady has a fruit cage and removes the top net each Monday to give the birds a rest. Another lady scolds me for erecting unsightly fruit cages and using "noisome prayers" to keep birds from attacking our plants. "I have eleven cats and I have no bird trouble", she says.

A black and white illustration of a watering can and a garden hose with a nozzle, set against a background of a garden bed with plants. The watering can is in the foreground, and the hose is coiled behind it. The garden bed has several small plants growing in it.

so many fluid ounces to a gallon of water. How do you mix this down to use with, say, a one or two-pint sprayer? It seems that the answer is, probably to use one of those 5ml plastic spouts which some of our chemical manufacturers now furnish with their bottle or pack or which accompany a bottle of rough mixture from the chemist.

Apparently, one fluid ounce to the gallon is equal to one 5ml spoonful to just under one half pint of water. Naturally you don't make sure that the spooning is kept exclusively for measuring garden chemicals and not where it could be used to measure anything for human or animal consumption. Also, if you do use these spouts and also use weedkillers, keep one labelled for insecticides or fungicides, and another for total weedkillers such as Weeder or Tumbleweed, and a third for selective lawn weedkillers. Indeed, it is wise to have two watering cans, one each for these two types of weedkiller.

Soon we shall be ordering our bulbs for autumn planting and from what I hear in the trade we should order early to be sure of obtaining the varieties we most desire.

The most remarkable bulb we grew this year was the "multiflowered" bulb "Georg-

ette. We planted 15 bulbs in a large pot and they carried 75 flowers because this tulip and its sister variety, Orange Bouquet, produce from three to six flowers from each bulb. These varieties are not to be confused with the tulip species such as *T. tarda* or *T. praestans* "Fossilized," which carry two to six flowers on its stem.

The flowers on these species are small, while those of the new, multiflowered varieties are as large as any ordinary Darwin tulip. They flower late, which is for us an advantage.

Georgette starts off pure Canary yellow then gradually changes to a lovely apricot-salmon shade. These tulips along with the "F. Pansies" I wrote about two weeks ago, have given us more pleasure than anything else in the garden and we cannot wait to see the red "Orange Bouquet" tulip together with "Georgette" in the garden next spring.


These two varieties cost about the same as other tulips but they give a much greater show of flowers. They are offered by W. Blom & Son, Leuwarden, Wazford, Herts.

Their coloured catalogue is a joy to peruse and I must admit tempt us to spend possibly more than we should on bulbs every year.

Roy Hay

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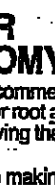
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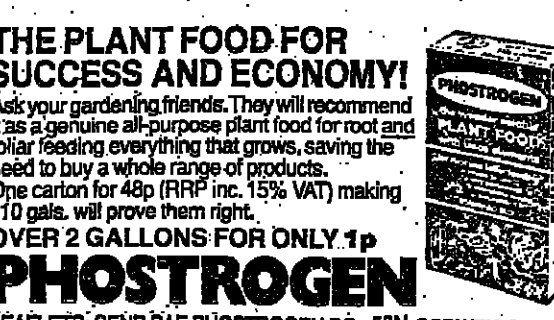
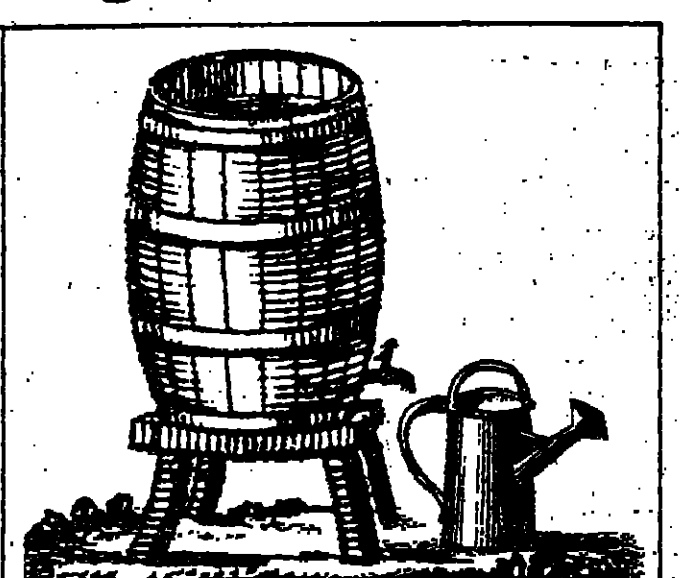

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PLANT FOOD



Fred Emery

Putting the Nervous Nellies to flight

Last week saw a lot of political carts upset, with the apples of discord sent flying. Whose plans turn sour will not take too long to discern. But before crowing over Labour's jitters about Mr Roy Jenkins's designs on their patch of centre ground, Tories might care to take a closer look at all this insistence, re-insistence, indeed over-insistence by Mrs Thatcher about holding firm, not being deflected, definitely no U-turns, and so on.

My suggestion is not that the lady protests too much, nor that her crescendo of defiance conceals imminent surrender to those who would change course, or at least trim the sails. It is that she is convincing some of her colleagues that she is intent on her pledge that she would rather be right and lose the next election. And now she has been told, in effect, that she cannot succeed in time for the next election, and by no less than the Government's guru, Mr. Howells. How else is one to take the letter in *The Times* of Friday the Thirteenth from Professor Friedrich von Hayek, of Freiburg?

This monetarist mentor extraordinary, whose teachings (via Sir Keith Joseph) Mrs Thatcher has eagerly lapped up in the past, has lately been propounding a big bang theory against inflation, that of swallowing all the bitter medicine at once to have any hope of stopping inflation in its tracks.

Now he says time has run out; even that cannot be achieved in the time available to the Government, unless first of all, the unions are curbed.

So he proposes a big bang to get rid of union privileges. Here is the proposal in full:

"As I see it, within the time available what is required can be achieved only if the Government, in the near future, obtains through a referendum popular instruction at once to rescind all the special privileges which have been granted to the trade unions by law, and is then ready immediately afterwards to terminate inflation instantly. Only this can make it possible for the beneficial effects of such a policy to manifest itself some time before the term of the present government runs out."

Conceding some hesitation over a proposal he describes as "radical" von Hayek nonetheless warns "if the present rightly directed efforts fail because of delay, it may be the loss of the last chance of a British recovery for generations."

Well, a professor, however eminent, can be wrong, and perhaps he should stick to economics. But he has a nice eye for Mrs Thatcher's predilection for referendums even if it is playing with dynamite. To get to such a referendum Mrs Thatcher would have to jettison a good chunk of her Cabinet; surmount a rebellion from the left of the Tory party in the Commons; then face an electorate which even on present discounts with trade union leaders could hardly be expected to surrender all their historic privileges. A recipe for playing into the Labour left's hands before the next election, never mind in it, could hardly be better devised.

But what of von Hayek's point,

which remains, that without such draconian measures the present Thatcher policies simply do not have time to work?

My point on dwelling on it—at the risk of provoking another letter from the Professor—is that this canker of doubt, although arrived at from a diametrically opposed starting point, is what is now more than ever dividing the Cabinet, and senior and junior MPs and Conservative supporters.

The Prime Minister's vibrant rallying cry for all to have faith that it can be done, in her Wednesday speech to journalists, is a sure sign that she feels the need of more allies. She is sure she has had the best of the argument—what little there has been inside Cabinet—and she wants to put the Nervous Nellies to flight.

Lord Thorneycroft, another of the Prime Minister's mentors, was doing his bit in his noted speech in the House of Lords. He even claimed it was "a success story" the Government had to tell of consistency in policy and determination. He may have made MPs wince with his demand that they set the country an example by accepting a single digit pay rise, but his most telling phrase was: "There is another reason why I do not think we will go back; it is that we have nowhere else to go."

Yet the facts of Britain's present plight, as well as the Government's priorities in facing them, are causing alarm beyond union officials. The CBI cries out for relief. Conservatives, like Mr Edward du Cane whose political motives may be

suspect to the left and to the right, nonetheless keep up pleas to the Government not to make the recession worse.

One Minister last week confided that the economy was being plunged over the cliff of recession, and that he saw little chance of recuperation until it came to picking up the bits. Yet other Ministers reacted sharply to their Treasury colleagues' idea of teaching local authorities a lesson, threatening a halt to all capital projects in council buildings—an apparent earnest of Mrs Thatcher's vow on Wednesday that "we will do whatever is necessary."

And one of the more diffident Cabinet dissenters put his head publicly above the parapet this week. Mr Norman St John-Stevas, leader of the House, in a Bow Group speech of counterpoint (which I regret was not as widely noticed at the time as it might have been) to one by Mr David Howell, insisted that Government must seek "public consent" and avoid giving the impression that its policies were part of a dogmatic crusade. He urged that the most painful effects of current policies be mitigated, in hard hit areas, and that Conservatives do not sit back in a time of cuts and think nothing could be done to develop social and educational services.

The obvious forum for the Cabinet to take stock is the all-day meeting called for July 16. The dissenters, Lord Carrington, Sir Ian Gilmour, Mr James Prior, Mr Peter Walker, to name those who ought to be in the van, will have the chance to argue that the patient not be killed in the

cure. All the old remedies have of course been ridiculed in advance by Mrs Thatcher and Lord Thorneycroft. But Mrs Thatcher has a lot of persuading to do, as do her Treasury team, that the PSBR might not actually go up less fast with some refutation than with the present hard-nosed pursuit of cuts and cuts again.

Whatever the depth of the discussion, Ministers, caution firmly against expecting any policy change.

All this must be set against a shift in the Government's propaganda, as if it were no longer sure of its own monetarist orthodoxy. The von Hayek-Friedman position is that wages do not, cannot cause inflation. Yet Mrs Thatcher is now orchestrating a Ministerial campaign warning that unless pay rises get down below the inflation rate, then that rate will keep on rising. This is hardly pure monetarism, and is but a step away from pay regulation by cash limit which is what the Government says it intends.

The Tory divisions ought to be concentrating Labour's minds. But the hard fact is that the Labour moderates seem at present demoralized, with many more believing than saying publicly that Mr Roy Jenkins has got his diagnosis right, even if they do not contemplate joining him. Some are saying they must stay and fight the struggle inside the Labour party—even if it throws the next election to Mrs Thatcher. Surely, it is because the Conservatives very conceivably could throw the election to them that they must carry their fight and win it.

Sole say no, but most

Titons love a gong

The pleasure of playing the horrors game

The Queen's Birthday Honours List, published today, will present to the public a picture of the people on whom the Queen has conferred honours. The list is a mixture of the old and the new, the traditional and the modern, the old and the new, the traditional and the modern.

The variety and subtlety of the honours are a source of pleasure to those who play it (when, for instance, to raise a CBE, confident that next year a knight-hood will be conferred) and of considerable piffance to everyone else.

The grades of the honours are the Garter, founded in 1348 as a reward for skilful jousting. There are more than 26 members at any one time who, at their investiture, wear robes of blue velvet with the inscription *Qui sequitur qui malum punit* (Who follows who punishes the evil one). The Garter is awarded on the basis of a mixture of birth and merit and is the highest of the honours.

Other honours are the Order of Merit (23 members, chosen as their name rather pointedly suggests, for their distinction) and the Royal Victorian Order (members of the royal household).

Most honours are far more mundane. Military men and civil servants are honoured for one of the orders (Bath, CBE, KCB, GCB); diplomats for the Order of St Michael and St George (better known as the Order of St Michael and St George) or the Order of St John (better known as the Order of St John). The Order of St John is a reward for skilful jousting. There are more than 26 members at any one time who, at their investiture, wear robes of blue velvet with the inscription *Qui sequitur qui malum punit* (Who follows who punishes the evil one). The Garter is awarded on the basis of a mixture of birth and merit and is the highest of the honours.

Businessmen are best in the honours. The Order of the British Empire, in honour introduced in 1917 by King George V with the motto "For God and Empire". The Empire fast disappearing, and the order somewhat over-used, it fell at one point into such low repute that it earned the jingle "Order of the Bad Egg".

A series of committees

The labyrinthine procedure of the twice yearly Prime Minister's Honours List is presided over by a civil service secretary of 12 in Northumberland Avenue under the Cerebral Officer. The present incumbent, Mr Richard Sharpe, is secretary to a series of committees which sift through the 3,000-4,000 names proposed for each list. The committees consist mainly of civil servants with a sprinkling of distinguished outsiders, particularly when it comes to the arts, sciences and medicine. These names, proposed by government departments, members of the public or even by the would-be honoree himself, are then reduced to about 1,000 before being passed on for inspection to 10 Downing Street. All are treated as equals.

The final list goes to the Queen for her approval before making its way to the Central Chancery of the Orders of Knighthood, where a staff of 12 gazette and circulate the list, order the honorees (there are some 1,000 in all) to appear at the Palace investiture and issue the invitations.

The number of honours conferred in each list does not vary, nor does its basic composition, though a prime minister may decide during his term of office to restrict the number of degrees one may or an-

other. Sir Harold Wilson, for example, decided that too many honours were going to servants; more "business" honours were needed to be introduced. Mr James Callaghan, in his first list, gave his interest in education the handicapped. Any prime minister's list contains five life peerages, three Companions of the Order of St Michael and St George and some 700 MBEs and of which 30 to 40 are honours and 100 CBEs.

Anxiety not to devalue the system, nor dilute its prestige, is reflected in the existence of a body called the Commemorative Honours Committee. This body, set up in 1941 to advise the monarch on the honours system, though the core as such rarely meets, is a body of civil servants, needed with it who do at arrange for the various merits and papers of a quinquennial review of the system.

A more active hand

Until recently prime honours took little interest in the honours list, preferring others pronounced on their own merits. A long-serving servant under another, Sir Harold Wilson, before his renowned list, decided to more active hand in the abolished political honours.

There has since been debate over their use. Last November Mrs Thatcher announced that she was introducing them, and a little smugly that she made certain that any dates of her own would be the Political Honours Committee for clearance invited the opposition to name names. Mr David agreed: Mr Callaghan agreed: Mr Callaghan agreed.

The Honours List, a of so much longing and long recognized as a and satisfactory way of ing voluntary service, continuing to call for it: tion: Mr William Hamilton, Labour MP, renewed criticism of royal salary, said it arouses hilarity.

The chairman of companies object that the head of nationalized tries are more richly speedily recompensed than are; both groups in to that civil servants are to favoured and their bonus automatic, particularly in their salaries no longer pare unfavourably with business world. And of the perennial complaint system that has seen po footballers and TV pees honours has not given recognition to women, v using less than 20 p of the honours. The ex was Jubilee Year, wh figure was 22 per cent, the list that followed down to 16 per cent.

Over the years, her peerages have fallen in favour: no baronesses been created since 1964. Re a Commons question November, Mrs Thatcher she did not exclude the ability of reintroducing the only for "something of great distinction". A ingredient in the honours must be to speculate wh something could be.

Caroline Moore

Sportsview on the manager of the Spanish golf star who has made a surprising exit from the US Open

The Mormon who drives Ballesteros



Ed Barner, the shrewd manager who does not play golf, and his most rewarding client, Severiano Ballesteros.



To understand the man behind Severiano Ballesteros it is first of all necessary to forget Mark McCormack. The name of golf's best known manager has so often been linked with that of Ed Barner, the man who does for Ballesteros what McCormack would do for any other player, that they appear as deadly competitors playing the same role.

In fact the approach to their business of these two successful entrepreneurs is quite different. McCormack is the golfer's man who will talk on the subject for hours and has talent spotters everywhere. Barner does not talk the golfer's language, he does not play the game nor does he want to learn it. About the time that he was doing a two-year missionary spell for the Mormon Church in Berlin, McCormack was one of Arnold Palmer's sparring partners on the fairways.

Barner regrets none of that. That two-year spell, apart from

giving him a discipline for life, also bred in him self assurance and familiarity in dealing with people which he put to use on his return by becoming an impresario in show business. It was Billy Casper, also of the Mormon persuasion, who first drew his attention to the talent of the Spaniard in an international tournament in 1975. The following year brought Johnny Miller, at that time in Barner's camp, together with Ballesteros in the Open at Birkdale and that autumn the contract was signed: McCormack's wide net had for once failed to catch a superstar, but if Barner is not number one in golf management he has a good deal of what Ballesteros needs.

For one thing Barner has a small enough group of sports clients to take a genuine interest in each one. He could probably not hold a golf club properly but his insight into human nature may be of great value. Last March, some weeks before the Masters, he looked across a desk in his Los

Angeles business suite, and said: "You know... (Pause as his spaniel's eyes took on their most solemn look)... Seve is going to win the Masters." He tapped his head: "Up here, he has won it already. I have never in my life seen anyone so determined."

Until the mid-sixties little used to be heard of the need for a star golfer to pace himself. It was Palmer, the great extrovert, whose talent was seen first to be in danger of being destroyed by his engagement diary. Nowadays pressures of a full programme at the top are more widely recognized by the players. Barner is in no doubt about the importance of not crowding on too much sail, to change the metaphor. "I do not want Seve hopping back and forth across the pond. I would like to see him never play more than three weeks in a row without a week off, or four weeks with two off." That shows early and unusual consideration for his

client. So far it has worked splendidly. Looking back, his victory in the Masters was a beautifully planned raid, inspired by the Spaniard's proud determination to get at least some American recognition. Unfortunately he received recognition which he could do without yesterday, when he was disqualified before the second round of the United States Open at Baltusrol for arriving late at the tee.

Stay around long enough in golf and one can hear something derogatory about the best of them from Bobby Jones down. Ballesteros has, in Barner's opinion, been the victim of considerable jealousy in the United States. Only by a few, most of them in Barner's "stable" was this knee-snappingly made. Ballesteros, himself something of an idealist, sees the tour as a place where jealousy can flourish more easily than the development of character. The vagabond life you have to lead on tour hardly gives

such development a chance. That needs education, grooming, discipline. You know your career will last 10 to 15 years at the most and that can make you a fairly mercenary person. One can perhaps see in this evidence of Barner's missionary training, of such acuity as is implicit in his having been 10 years ago a member of the Board of the American Council on Alcoholism Problems.

In handling Ballesteros, Barner is engaged on his most challenging and rewarding task: in a career which has been devoted to showmanship and public relations since he graduated some 20 years ago from Brigham Young University with a degree in the Department of Fine Arts and Communications. Can he from the far coast of America bring the right influence to bear on a man whose work lies principally in Europe and whose heart is buried deep in the Spanish countryside?

Barner sees no difficulty in

this, and indeed the geographical gap may be an advantage in requiring plans to be made long term and in discouraging sudden switches in schedules. Language is no problem. Ballesteros has acquired English with astonishing ease, and if Barner still has difficulty in putting across the finer shades of meaning, his answer to that is that often enough he has the same difficulty in dealing with his own countrymen. Barner, whose business connections are the submerged part of an iceberg of which his select group of players is just the tip, has already shown a mature understanding of a champion's needs. If he can preserve over the next few years that bright talent, by restraining its owner's fierce energy and zest for victory, he will have performed the biggest service of all, and earned the gratitude not only of the man himself but of a far more numerous public.

Peter Ryde

A good old Greek script at Oxford

This evening the Athenian women led by Lysistrata will storm the Acropolis and go on sex strike yet again on the improbable green and pleasant stage of the gardens of Pusey House, Oxford. The jokes that are 24 centuries old will again have us rolling in the aisles. Spartan (perfunctorily): "Oh gae, we're wrong!" (Panting Reconciliation) "But what a fantastic art."

The production by the Oxford University Classical Drama Society marks the hundredth anniversary of the first modern performance of an ancient Greek play, also at Oxford. Today we are quite familiar with performances of Aristophanes, Aeschylus, and the rest of the lads through stage films, television (though familiar is the wrong word for the Royal Shakespeare Company's recent assault upon the Greeks). In June 1980 to perform one of the ancient classics, at Oxford of all places, was a revolutionary and controversial notion.

From its beginnings the university had a vehement prejudice against the theatre. It preferred its undergraduates to take their classical drama flat on the page, with a chastity belt of learned commentary and *variae lectiones*. To see the plays performed might excite and corrupt them. A statute of 1593 forbade the poor players frequenting within five miles of Oxford. By 1636 players for gain had to get the vice-chancellor's permission to

perform, and so had undergraduates in order to attend the performance.

By the end of the nineteenth century Henry Irving was still complaining that the university authorities made their undergraduates study "the queer byways of ancient literature", but would not allow them to see performed "those dramatic works which are the chief literary glory of our age."

But it was not possible to send down Thalia and Melopomene permanently from Oxford. In December, 1879, some mischievous and stage-struck undergraduates at the House formed an amateur dramatic company and put on a private performance of *Box and Cox* in rooms in Peckwater. As usual the Dean, the censors and the porters were vexed and tried to stop the performance by forbidding any dinners to be supplied. As usual the authorities were side-tracked on this occasion by ordering twice as many lunches as were needed and storing them for the evening.

Once Thalia had escaped,

there was no keeping the drama out of Oxford. And in June, 1880, the daring innovation of performing a Greek play in Greek was attempted. The *Agamemnon* was chosen, and the argument for doing it was advanced with donnish understatement: "A Greek play could be made quite as interesting on the stage as an English one." Balliol Hall was chosen as the stage, principally because of the enthusiasm for the project of the Master, Benjamin Jowett, the classical scholar and polymath.

First come I, my name is Jowett. There's no knowledge but I know it. I am Master of this college. What I don't know isn't knowledge. The protagonist, a majestic Clytemnestra, was F. R. Benson, later to become a famous Shakespearean actor.

As always with innovations at Oxford there was a gratifying row, with battle-lines drawn about the impertinence of it all. The severer class of dons was disposed to regard the

play as an illegitimate backdoor to making scholarship, or even interesting. From Printing House Square *The Times* remarked with world-weary loftiness about the novelty. The *Athenaeum* complained that the costumes were neither accurate nor harmonious. Gerard Manley Hopkins was interested in a letter, only in the few bars of austere music composed for the performance by Partrick, later to be Professor of Music. Without the support of Jowett, who invited such famous friends as Robert Browning and George Eliot up for the performance, it could probably never have taken place.

Unfortunately everybody was so busy taking up sides with the *odium academicum* about the propriety of putting on a Greek play that no record has been left of what the performance was like. Apart from that, reverent Sirs, how did you enjoy the play?

The idea caught on. When Jowett became vice-chancellor two years later he encouraged the undergraduates to perform Shakespeare and insisted that women play the female parts. But from that first brave performance a hundred years ago the English tradition that Greek plays can be fun as well as great literature has grown. *Et prodesset volunt et delectaret potest*. The tradition is worthily celebrated at Oxford this week.

Philip Howard

Letter from Bangkok

A general's war on corruption

General Prem Tinsulanonda, the Thai Prime Minister, has much in common with Mrs Thatcher. She would doubtless match his record in fighting corruption. Insurgency should things ever get to that stage. Both are eager-warring to combat the same debilitating problems of high rates of inflation and taxation and the consensus that their country was not getting anywhere.

While Mrs Thatcher came in determined to reduce the power of the trade unions, General Prem was ready to take on the equivalent Thai *bete noire*—the corruption that causes such a drag on the entire economy. Corruption is so endemic that the language has two words for it: one for the 10 per cent on everything that is required just to keep the wheels of business turning and another for the big-money variety.

The story goes that General Prem, who was appointed in March, was unaware of the extent of the latter until he returned from one of his overseas visits, to be met at the airport by a government functionary bearing the proverbial suitcase stuffed with notes to cover his "expenses". General Prem brushed it aside contemptuously and launched his anti-corruption drive.



General Prem: a determined puritan

That he is serious about his campaign, no one doubts. Already, senior staff of one ministry are under investigation with a view to prosecution and a provincial governor has committed suicide because of the reported fear of embarrassing disclosures.

General Prem is not the first Thai leader to promise a house cleaning. The difference is that, unlike most of Thailand's military leaders, he means it. He is generally acknowledged to be "clean".

A cherubically handsome bachelor just short of 60 with silver-grey hair over a deep forehead, General Prem, like Mrs Thatcher, is from the provinces. His career was accelerated by his active involvement in communist insurgents in southern Thailand. There, and in the north-east, he has the image of a man of the people with a ready smile which belies the tough-minded militarist that he is.

General Prem's determined puritanism apart, what impressed on my first visit since the end of the Vietnam war is how little things have changed and how resilient Thai society has been to the enormous influx of American manpower, money and way of life.

More than one Thai peasant bought himself a farm on the proceeds of looking after the needs of Americans on rest and recreation leave from Vietnam. Many others made their fortunes, but any other spin-offs have by now been dissipated or absorbed. Even the Bangkok taxi drivers, those tireless martinet of the city's evening night life, seem less

aggressive. Or perhaps the seven years have left the looking a less likely prospect for such exertions. If leaders like Prem are a country's vigour, the have little to worry about countryside is dotted with WATS. Buddhist temples brilliant green and gold, roofs reaching to the sky, exquisite swan-neck roofs with money protruding locally. Early morning finds brightly-dressed men tramping to the nearest temple to pray, banners held in bamboo poles.

Bangkok's air, persistently blue with pollution, not changed. Drivers do nothing to limit their tribulation to the city's problems of noise and dirt but add their own two-wheeled, very noisy reason.

To earn bigger profits, taxi drivers remove their vehicles from their stalls, carry more goods or passengers than the legal limit.

In return for not prosecuting offenders, policemen get a time (a little less than a year) in prison. So both sides of the fence have a vested interest in status quo, and something even General Prem may not be able to change. David W.

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W FROM VENICE

IN THE LOCAL BUCKET

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BBC music cuts

imprisoning the elderly

The real problem

Churchgoers' reaction to changes in liturgy

House of Lords' reform

Living the oceans' wealth

exclusively for the sake of the young—and more than goodness.

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Public ownership of the press

Life under communism

Words, words, words

Income policy

reining socialism

om Professor Norman MacKenzie
For Fabians, surely, the most
appropriate plant (letters, June 3
and 7) would be *Webbiana*, collo-
quially and somewhat incongruously
known as "creeping pink love-
ness".
Yours faithfully,
NORMAN MACKENZIE,
University of Sussex (Education
Development Building),
Brighton.

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Personal
Investment and
Finance
pages 20 and 21

Stock Markets

Ind 456.5 up 8.0
Gilt 84.4 up 0.12

sterling

3420 up 25 pms
lex 73.6 down 0.1

dollar

lex 83.0 down 0.3
1.7545 down 85 pms

gold

7 down \$16

money

10th sterling 161-161
10th Euro \$ 84-84
10th Euro \$ 81-81

BRIEF

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is 132.632. The pound
is 36.

Inflation pace slows with retail price index up less than 1pc last month

By David Blake
Economics Editor

The most encouraging news on the fight against inflation since the Government took office came yesterday in the Retail Price Index which rose only 0.9 per cent in May.

The annual rate of inflation went up only fractionally to 21.9 per cent from 21.8 per cent in April and government officials believe there is a chance that the inflation rate could fall a little next month, showing a downward even better benefit of the removal of last year's increase in value-added tax from the index. This is expected to lead to a drop in July of between three and four percentage points.

Yesterday's news was especially welcome as the May figures were expected to show inflation at an annual rate of 23 per cent.

In spite of these encouraging signs, the inflation rate remains high and bringing it down is likely to be a long, hard process. Some of the moderation in overall price increases in May can be explained by a drop in the price of seasonal foods.

If these are excluded, the inflation rate over the previous six months rose from an annual rate of 22.2 per cent in April to 22.8 per cent in May. This figure is generally regarded as providing the best underlying measure of the true rate.

The latest figures confirm cost trends over the past year

which have shown some sharp variations.

In May the increases were heavily biased towards prices set by the Government. For example, electricity and gas both went up on the Govern-ment's instruction and local authority rents and rates also rose.

Over the past year housing costs of all kinds have shown a sharp rise. Mortgages are higher, caused by the general increase in interest rates, local authority rates have risen because of increasing costs and council rents have been pushed up by cuts in subsidies.

The Government hopes that mortgages will come down later in the year as interest rates start to fall. It is estimated that the increase in housing costs over the past year could have been as high as 30 per cent.

The other contribution to inflation has been the increase in home and transport fuel costs. The Government has been forcing up the price of fuel produced by nationalized industries to cash in on rising energy prices.

At the same time, the cost of petrol has suffered the effects of higher oil prices and higher excise duty which have contributed to an overall increase in motorist costs.

These exceptionally high in-creases have been offset by smaller increases for some other products. This has meant that

prices in the shops have been less than in the past year at all levels of inflation. Food prices have gone up only moderately while the price of some durable goods has shown little increase.

The reason seems partly to be the desire of stores and manufacturers to reduce their stock levels, which has led to a willingness to accept lower profit margins.

Many consumer durables are imported and the strength of sterling has allowed foreign companies to hold down prices. What happens after a period in which they rose sharply.

But inflation prospects in the longer term remain clouded. The rate of price rises is now near its peak and will almost certainly fall sharply in July. One is for services to ex-tend and one for services to civil engineering.

Dr Austin Pearce, lately chairman of Exso Petroleum and chairman of British Aero-space since March this year, is secretary of the British Association of Civil Engineers.

Other knighthoods are for M. M. Braithwaite, chairman of Baker Perkins Holdings, for services to export; Mr P. M. Dowson, senior partner, Ove Arup Part-nership, for services to archi-tecture; professor A. J. Harris, senior partner, Harris, and Sutherland, for services to civil engineering; and Mr G. J. Wil-kins, chairman and chief execu- tive of the Beecham Group, for services to export.

Knighthoods are awarded also to Mr J. W. Hughes, chair- man of Bracknell Development Corporation; Mr R. L. F. Law- rence, chairman of the National Freight Corporation; Mr J. G. Le Queune, chairman of the Monopolies and Mergers Com- mission; Mr G. A. P. MacLe- lan, lately chairman of the Scottish Tourist Board; Peter Meinertzhagen, general manager, Commonwealth De- velopment Corporation; and Mr R. H. Owen, lately chairman of Prudential Assurance Company.

Export services are recog- nized in six of the CBE awards. These go to Mr R. W. S. Easton, chairman and chief ex- ecutive of Tarrow (Ship- builders); Mr A. E. Evans, group manufacturing director of Lucas Industries; Mr Adolf Frankel, chairman of Staveley Industries; Mr George Crid-

Sir Arnold Weinstock made life peer

By Our Industrial Staff

Sir Arnold Weinstock, managing director of the General Electric Company and a central figure in the recent controversy over the ownership and future of the National Enterprise Board's nuclear semiconductor subsidiary, has been created a life peer. Three of the other four life peers whose names appear in today's Queen's Birthday Honours List are also associated with business and industry.

They are: Mr Thomas Board- man, lately president of the Association of British Chambers of Commerce and a former Conservative MP for Leicester South; Sir Frank McFadzean, chairman of Rolls-Royce and former chairman of Shell Trans- port and Trading Company; and Mr Victor Matthews, lately chairman and chief executive of Telford House.

Eleven knighthoods are conferred on industrialists, businessmen, financiers and engineers, of which two are in recognition of services to ex-tend and one for services to civil engineering.

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win, president of Martonair In- ternational; Mr G. C. Nichols, chairman of Rotaprint; and Mr C. F. Ward, lately chairman of Dobson Park Industries. Also appointed CBE are: Mr W. A. Allen, senior partner, Bickerdike Allen Partners; Mr T. R. Barron, member of the British Railways Board; Mr W. Bell, lately chairman of the Middle East Shell International Petroleum; Mr E. L. Beverley, group commercial director, British Aerospace Dynamics Group; Mr J. H. Burgoyne, lately chairman of the Commis- sion for Inquiry into Offshore Safety; Mr E. F. Choppin, chairman, Petroleum Industry Training Board; Mr David Cramb, lately chairman, Cake and Biscuit Alliance; Mr Spencer Crookenden, chair- man, Kenyon & Eckersley; Mr A. S. Hooper, lately chairman, Biscuit Alliance; Mr J. P. David- son, chairman, Clyde Part Authority; Mr J. D. C. Faulk- ner, chairman, Northern Ire-



Sir Arnold Weinstock



Mr Thomas Boardman



Sir Frank McFadzean

land Development Agency; Mr Donald Hardwick, chairman, steel division, Johnson and Firth Brown; and Mr P. L. Main, partner, The Ovar Faper Partnership. Other business and industry names on the CBE list include: Mr V. J. Osola, group chief executive, Redman Heenan Inter- national; Mr N. B. Smith, director, Imperial Chemical In- dustries; Mr R. C. Smith, chairman, Scottish United In- vestors; Mr M. J. Strokes, vice- chairman, British Poultry Federation; Mr M. E. Strachan, chairman, Ben Line Steamers and Ben Line Containers; Mr P. A. S. Taylor, lately chief of administration, Bank of Eng- land; Mr Emory Thomas, general manager, Telford New Town Development Corpora- tion; Mr Ronald Unger, per- sonnel director, British Airports Authority; and Mr L. C. Young, chairman, J. Bibby and Sons.

Big fall in US industrial output

From Frank Vogt
Washington, June 13

Many large United States banks cut their prime lending rates to 12 per cent from 13 per cent today as general credit demands continued to decline. The Federal Reserve Board has made no attempt to stem the slide in short term money market rates.

The Fed announced that industrial output in May fell by 2.1 per cent, the sharpest monthly decline in more than five years. In April the industrial production index dropped by 2 per cent. Output of consumer durables is 18.8 per cent below the comparable level a year ago.

The United States League of Savings said provisional data for May showed that new mortgages issued by building socie- ties fell to \$3,000m (£1,300m) 32 per cent under the April level and 71 per cent below the May 1979 rate.

President Carter told news-

paper editors at the White House that he had no doubt the drop in interest rates would help the country to pull out of the recession. He expected the interest rate decline to streng- then the consumer goods and housing industries.

Mr Thomas O'Neill, speaker of the House of Represen- tatives, said it would be difficult to secure a balanced budget in the 1981 fiscal year, which starts on October 1, because of the intensity of the recession.

Yesterday Congress passed a first budget resolution involv- ing an estimated surplus of \$2,000m. But the speaker said that each 1 per cent gain in unemployment raised Federal spending by \$22,000m.

The sharp May fall in in- dustrial output, which leaves the index at 115.5 (1967=100), suggests worse unemployment news ahead. Reports from in- dustries throughout the United States told a similar story of plant closures. Government economists expect another sharp fall in industrial output this month and they expect un-

employment will soon surge through the 8 per cent level.

The Fed indicated a "will- ingness late on Wednesday to permit short term money mar- kets to move lower and made no effort to support the Fed funds rate as it dropped below 5 per cent. Today the Fed funds rate moved down to 81 per cent.

Morgan Guaranty also cut the rate it charges securities brok- ers to 11 per cent from 121 per cent. A general decline in most interest rate levels is likely.

Money supply (M-1A) rose by \$2,000m to a seasonally adjusted \$371,800m in the week ended June 4.

The dollar fell sharply over- night in Japan, despite heavy support from the Bank of Japan, as the count rate cut by the Fed. In Europe the dollar came under further pressure closing 85 points down against the deutsche mark, at DM 1.7545.

After dipping to an 11-month low against the yen of just under 215 yen the dollar came back a little to finish at 216.25 yen.

Zimbabwe debt solution nearer

By Our Financial Staff

Negotiations on Zimbabwe's outstanding £100m debt with the United Kingdom drew to a close yesterday with indications that a settlement may be near.

The week-long talks covered debts incurred before UDI was declared in November 1965, which the Mugabe government has officially inherited and agreed to honour. £50m of inter- government loans and £50m of capital and interest on Southern Rhodesian bonds due to about 13,000 United Kingdom people are at issue.

It is believed that agreement has been reached in principle on the official debt due to the British Government.

The position on Southern Rhodesian bonds is less clear. While there is no thought to be any major obstacle to reach- ing a settlement, further details may have to be ironed out.

Since UDI was declared, no interest or capital payments have been made to any United Kingdom resident holders of the bonds. There are 12 issues quoted on the London Stock Exchange of which eight have already passed their maturity.

Thatcher warning on rising cost of oil

From Peter Norman
Venice, June 13

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, today gave warning that the Western world had not seen the end of rising oil prices.

Speaking at the end of the two-day Summit meeting of EEC leaders in Venice, she said that the position now was worse than after the first oil crisis of 1973 in that the oil price in- creases appeared to be con- sistent and continuing.

While demand for oil is ex- pected to drop because of the slowdown of activity in the West, the Prime Minister said that supplies would also be curtailed, bringing no decline in price.

Mrs Thatcher's observations on the international oil market followed a debate between the nine heads of government on the general state of economic developments in the Community and the world, the oil problem, petrodollar recycling and relation between the industrialized countries and the developing world.

The overall impression left after the two-day meeting in Venice is that EEC Govern- ments are much more worried about the threat of worldwide economic stagnation than the current economic downturn in the United States.

The summary of the Italian presidency of the proceedings of the two-day meeting reiterat-

ed the new conventional policy stance that industrial pres- sures represent the "greatest of threats" to the stability and development of the member states' economies and that in- flation should be contained by appropriate monetary and fiscal policies.

Speaking after the meeting, Mrs Thatcher said that oil was the key to the economic situa- tion of the EEC, while Presi- dent Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France said that the Com- munity had to reduce its depen- dence on oil.

Mr Giscard said that the Community had to reduce its depen- dence on oil. He said that the policy must be cut, he added.

This theme was also taken up by Mr Roy Jenkins, president of the Commission. At a press conference after the meeting, he called on EEC energy min- isters to work on the basis of Commission proposals towards a common energy policy by the end of this year.

The EEC leaders apparently rejected any specific European contribution to the recycling of oil surpluses from the oil producing states.

In the conclusion published after the meeting, the leaders of the Nine said the Community remained willing to enter into a dialogue of all the countries concerned with oil production and consumption.

They added, however, that the EEC regretted that the recent Opec decision may have made such a dialogue more difficult to achieve.

£25m rights issue from British Home Stores

By Peter Wilson-Smith

British Home Stores is asking shareholders for £24.8m to help finance the group's heavy capital investment programme. Spending is expected to reach £132m in the last financial year—the largest expansion in the group's history. This trend will continue at the same level this year.

Shareholders are being asked to subscribe by way of rights for £25.6m gross 9 per cent convertible unsecured loan stock 1992. The terms are £1 nominal of loan stock for every four ordinary shares held. BHS is also offering £1.25m of new shares and capitalization issue. Taking this into account, the loan stock will convert at the rate of 66 ordinary shares for £100 nominal of loan stock in July 1982.

After easing 4p on the news, BHS shares closed 2p higher at 284p yesterday, signifying market approval.

Last month BHS announced a 25 per cent increase in pre-tax profits to £42m and the latest balance sheet showed net debt of only £27.3m compared with £132m shareholders' funds. Although shareholders have not risen significantly since then, Mr Colin Paterson, the company's deputy chairman, said yesterday without the rights issue interest charges would be over £1m in 1980-81.

This year BHS will spend £10m on SavaCentre, the joint hypermarket venture with Sainsbury. It also plans to open two new stores, and continue introducing its electronic point-of-sale systems.

Mr Paterson said demand had been "sending to slacken off" in the last two or three weeks. Although sales were 18 per cent up in the first nine weeks of the year, volume had fallen slightly.

Stock Exchange may elect new chairman

By Philip Robinson

Electing a new place in a fortnight for the chairmanship of the Stock Exchange and it is possible there will be a change this year.

It is rarely a contest because when the 46 members of the council take up their chairs in the Stock Exchange tower most will have made up their minds.

After four years of reelecting Mr Nicholas Goodison to the position, it is possible that this year there will be a change of chairman. It is known within the Stock Exchange that Mr Goodison is under some pressure to return to Quilter Hilton Goodison, the stockbroking firm in which he is senior partner.

After four arduous and successful years as the Stock Exchange's chairman, Mr Goodison would apparently not stand in the way if another strong candidate, acceptable to the council, expressed interest in the position. Apart from last-minute nominations, it is acknowledged that there are few candidates likely to meet such criteria.

But there are two possible candidates, Mr Peter Willis of Sheppards and Associates, stockbrokers, and Mr George Nissen of Pender & Boyle, the brokers. Both are deputy chairmen to Mr Goodison. Unlike the tri-annual council elections, the chairman's post is vacated annually.

The past four years have been

energetic and the next four could be worse, with the prospect of dual capacity, the Wilson Committee report and the Office of Fair Trading, referral of the Stock Exchange Rule Book to the restrictive practices court.

It would appear this year's election is more crucial than most. The winner is likely to feel a moral obligation to stay at least until 1984 when it is estimated the restrictive practices court will have finished dealing with the Stock Exchange Rule book.

Mr Goodison's decision this year is likely to be made more difficult. Mr Robert Fell, Mr Goodison's right hand man and chief executive of the Stock Exchange, was originally due to have his contract expire this year.

But 12 months ago when the restrictive practices court case loomed, Mr Fell's five-year contract was extended until 1983, with an option to run until the year after.

Mr Fell and Mr Goodison are taken as a recognized team and there is speculation that one is unlikely to stay without the other.

If Mr Goodison decides to take the Office of Fair Trading case through to the bitter end, he will earn the additional accolade of longest serving council chairman. The record holder is Lord Ritchie who was chairman from 1959 to 1965.

Government set to announce £2,000m N Sea gas pipeline

By Nicholas Hirst
Energy Correspondent

Plans to build a £2,000m pipeline to collect gas from 12 North Sea fields are to be announced by the United Kingdom Government next week.

A joint study by British Gas and Mobil presented to the Department of Energy in April recommended a scheme to collect the gas produced from a string of oil fields stretching from British Petroleum's Magnus field in the north to Fulmar in the south which would otherwise be flared wastefully.

The recommendation effectively overturned an earlier conclusion in a specially commissioned consultants' report that a large gas gathering scheme would prove unprofitable.

British Gas and Mobil's study showed that a system could be built which would add at least 1,000 million cubic feet of gas to Britain's supplies in the mid-1980s as the large fields in the southern area of the North Sea entered their long decline.

Speaking in Glasgow yesterday, Mr Hamish Gray, the Minister of State for Energy, said a decision to go ahead with a scheme would be announced within a week. It would, he

said, be one of the greatest engineering feats of the second half of this century.

Discussions on a possible joint scheme with the Norwegians have been going on for some time but they are awaiting the results of a report to be submitted to their parliament later this year.

Ministers in the United Kingdom, however, were delighted that the British Gas and Mobil study confirmed that there was enough gas to justify a large scheme for the British sector alone. It was hoped that work could begin in time for deliveries by 1984, whether or not the Norwegians joined in, although a link could be built later.

Mr Harald Norvik, the under secretary of state for Petroleum and Energy in Norway, will be in Britain to discuss the issue next week.

It is not yet known who will be the foreign manager of the pipeline, or provide the finance. But British Gas has already submitted applications for planning permission for a terminal to receive the gas at St Fergus and for a separation plant at Nigg Bay.

British Steel hopes to gain the contract for the 400 miles of 36-inch diameter pipe.

PRICE CHANGES

3p to 31p	15p to 70sp
37p to 762p	15p to 910p
15p to 87p	

Road Int	3p to 203p
Sum Alliance	12p to 624p
Norway Int	11p to 125p
Western Ind	36p to 725p
W. Rand Cots	12p to 251p

THE POUND

Bank	buys	Bank	buys	Bank	buys	Bank	buys
2.09	2.02	Netherlands Gld	4.68	4.45			
30.45	28.75	Norway Kr	11.70	11.20			
69.00	65.50	Portugal Esc	116.50	112.50			
2.75	2.65	Spain Ptas	2.16	2.02			
12.17	12.62	Sweden Kr	165.50	158.50			
8.85	8.45	Switzerland Fr	10.05	9.60			
9.85	9.45	Yugoslavia Ddr	2.30	2.33			
4.27	4.05		65.50	60.50			
102.00	97.00						
11.75	11.30						
11.13	1.09						
2998.00	1900.00						
531.00	505.00						

Minister finds widespread agreement on the needs of the industry Engineering the way to a united profession

Daunting was not an adjective used in yesterday's House of Commons debate on the Finiston committee's proposals for engineering, when Mr Michael Marshall, junior minister at the Department of Industry, gave an interim report on the Government's weighing of the professional, academic and industrial implications involved.

But it clearly could be applied to the mountain of advice—often conflicting—accumulated during consultation now ended with 370 organizations, and un-

solicited views.

Mr Marshall said there was widespread agreement with the diagnosis of the ills of manufacturing industry and the engineering profession made by the committee, chaired by Sir Monty Finiston.

Industrialists and their organizations, whose commitment the department regarded as critical, had with the unions, been as responsive on the issues as anybody, Mr Marshall said. And an enthusiast could be discerned for im-

PERSONAL INVESTMENT AND FINANCE

Grouse

The index-linked Five-As-You-Earn scheme, five years old this month, has proved a lucrative investment thanks to high rates of inflation in recent years.

Those coming up to the end of their five-year stint have the choice of taking their money or leaving it invested for a further two years, although no further contributions are payable.

If you choose to leave your money untouched, you can cash it in after a further two years during which time your savings will continue to be inflation-protected (although if you cash in the contract during these two years, no interest is paid).

At the end of the two-year extension period, you qualify for a bonus equal to twice your monthly contribution rate. Sadly, though, this long service reward will be

eroded as it does not enjoy any form of index linking.

Five years ago a saver might have been tempted by a £20 bonus. Now it is worth less than £10, and after two more years, with inflation running at over 20 per cent, it will be worth even less.

Why cannot the bonus be index-linked from the beginning of the contract? Then a saver who could have expected a £20 bonus could look forward to double that amount at present values with a prospect for an increase over the next two years.

Alternatively, if the Government insists on being mean, it can at least follow the example of granny bonds, where the bonus is index-linked from the end of the fifth year, and offer an inflation-linked bonus to those who choose to leave their money invested for a further two years in the SAYE scheme.

HOFF of HEYBRIDGE HEATH



Bonds

Try gilt funds for a short-term switch

If you chose to put your money into a property fund twelve months ago, rather than other investment options offered by insurance company internal bond funds, you will now be satisfied with your decision. But rather than resting on your laurels you should be considering the possibilities of bettering your investment elsewhere.

The table shows the performance of various bond funds offered by the largest unit-linked offices and insurance companies. Property is the winner on the home investment front over the past year, although sadly has not matched inflation. However, during the past six months some equity and gilt funds have done better than their property counterparts, reflecting a 10 per cent rise in the FT Industrial Ordinary Index and a 5 per cent gain in the Government Securities Index over the period.

So is it time to switch? Unfortunately investors have to rely on their own assessment or that of their broker—if they have one. Fund managers are wary about giving switching advice on the basis that this could cause liquidity problems if there was a rush of investors

switching out of one particular fund.

Fund managers all agree that gilt funds should be a winner in the short term. Just how long the "short term" will be depends on when interest rates come down.

The record minimum lending rate of 17 per cent has been with us for eight months—much longer than was originally thought. Any hopes of an imminent fall were dashed this week by the disappointing monthly money supply figures, which showed that on an annual basis this is growing faster than 7-11 per cent annual target set by the Government.

Fund managers have now become increasingly uncertain about when interest rates will start to fall. Generally, however, the feeling is that they will drop by the end of the year, although some managers feel—and hope—it might be sooner rather than later.

On the basis that interest rates will fall, gilt funds look an attractive investment, especially for the more cautious investor. At present they offer prospects of a strong market rise, high yields—long gilts are now yielding around 14 per cent—plus the added benefit of a

HOW THE BOND FUNDS ARE DOING												
Company	Managed funds			Property funds			Equity funds			Gilt funds		
	Size (£m)	Performance 6 mths 12 mths		Size (£m)	Performance 6 mths 12 mths		Size (£m)	Performance 6 mths 12 mths		Size (£m)	Performance 6 mths 12 mths	
Abbey Life	16	6.8	2.8	405	7.3	17.2	98	7.6	-1.7	10	—	—
Barclays Life	55	7.6	0.1	14	6.4	19.2	22	6.8	-3.7	27	7.9	-2.1
Canynon	28	8.5	-1.2	28	6.1	4.9	43	9.3	0.8	10	8.9	-2.0
Hambro Life	270	8.8	3.5	21	8.0	15.4	210	9.1	0.0	22	7.0	1.8
Hill Samuel	29	6.0	1.8	21	8.3	19.6	35	6.1	-1.1	4	8.1	3.4
Irish Life	56	1.2	2.7	97	3.1	17.3	45	2.5	1.0	—	—	—
Merchant Investors	6	7.6	7.4	27	8.4	21.8	4	10.2	1.3	10	4.5	6.0
Norwich Union	34	7.8	0.0	14	7.0	18.2	19	7.0	-7.8	17	9.4	-0.4
Property Growth	13	4.7	5.3	33	2.4	11.5	8	10.7	-2.4	15	4.2	8.7
Save & Prosper	21	4.8	5.2	40	3.6	11.0	—	—	—	9	7.5	0.5
Schroder Life	15	8.2	3.6	10	7.4	14.1	15	8.5	0.7	8	9.6	2.2
Vanbrugh Life	66	3.9	2.2	61	6.2	19.6	38	2.6	-7.9	86	9.1	-0.9

*"Base-line" does not fall on six months and one year to June 31 and income calculated.

*Percentage rises or falls over six months and one year to June 1, net income reinvested. Source: Planned Savings.

limited downward movement in prices.

The only thorn in the side is the extent to which the market is being propped up by foreign money. Foreign investors, attracted by high interest rates, might well move their money elsewhere once yields start to fall and this could dilute the rise in the gilt market.

The case for equities is not as clear cut. The equity market is an unpredictable beast and fund managers are not prepared to put their heads on the block with any predictions. Traditionally, the equity market rises in the wake of a bull market in gilts. So the answer could be to switch to equities once you have seen the best of the rise in gilts.

But even the best laid plans go wrong. Some fund managers feel that the equity market could rise very sharply thanks to institutional investors sitting on the sidelines with large amounts of cash to invest. It happened in early 1975; it

could happen again.

Although the equity market has held up well against the odds of bad company results, any potential rise will be tempered by the deepening of the recession.

The property market has remained resilient to high interest rates. There has been no corresponding increase in yields—and decreases in values. Properties with prime yields on shops and offices still down at around 4 per cent and 5 per cent respectively. Demand

for prime properties from institutional investors has remained high which has kept prices up.

The success of the Abbey Life £405m Property Fund—it passed the £400m mark during the week—can be attributed both to capital appreciation of underlying property as well as favourable rent reviews. Commenting on the performance, Mr Peter Dyson, director of Abbey Life Investment Services, said: "We cannot see this continuing for much longer. But property will remain stable he added."

The choice between property and equities is a difficult one to gauge. Equities could do very nicely and might outperform property in the short term. But the downward potential of the equity market, with the advancing recession, seems to be greater than that on property and gilts.

Gilts, especially for the more cautious investor, certainly have the most appeal at the moment. But if you do switch into this sector, keep a careful eye on the markets to ensure you switch out again to your best advantage.

Sylvia Morris

Investment trusts

Unitization of the Tyneside pair

Investment trust companies have been going on for years about the absurdity of the discount to net assets at which most of their shares are traded—and where has it got them? The average discount today, at the end of the week which has seen two unitization schemes (Carlisle and Tyneside) completed, and the third annual authorized discount published, is still around 28 per cent.

Two questions arise. First, the one that the investment trust companies must have been asking themselves: have all the changes at the end of the business better known, all the beating of drums and the baring of souls, been so much time and trouble—and good money—down the drain? And secondly, the more radical question that investors should be asking themselves: does this discount matter anyway?

The trusts have had two problems in deciding how to spend their time, trouble and good money. First, there is the fact that they cannot spend it on making themselves known to the private investors who always used to be the mainstay of the business. By law, investment trusts are not allowed to advertise their shares, which puts them at a serious disadvantage compared with the unit trust groups when it comes to wooing the private investor.

Secondly, there is the fact that the institutional investors who have, at a price, been taking up where the private investors left off, could in many cases do the job equally well themselves.

There are two answers to this problem—that some trusts should specialize, and that others should disappear. Carlisle and Tyneside, under the aegis of Target Trust Managers, have taken the combined route, by metamorphosing respectively into the specialist

Target-Energy Fund and Target-Income Growth. The institutions are particularly like the car, which illustrates the point. Though Target have never found it prudent to declare dividends of their income (to hold) from the big theme—London & Manchester and the Save & Prosper Practical unit trust group. However, it is going to time for trusts to speak or vanish in such numbers it will make much difference to the sector as a whole. The maintenance, should investors allow themselves to be deterred by the volatility of the discount?

If they are buying income, the answer is no: most trusts in general good record for income, though (largely because their overseas holdings) shares yield less on a basis than the average income share. It is worth around, however, new Trust According Yearbook dividend over the past five years ranged from over 300 p in the case of General holders to less than 0 p in the case of H. Conulus and Montagu. If they are buying for appreciation then there doubt that the discount seems an additional risk, much in the fact that as in the fact that it is to fluctuate at anything (stand in exceptional cases) over 35 per cent best way of coping with by buying the sort of shares that are going to attract as soon as the discount either the generalists, good holding of the sort of shares that any fund would be glad to have specialists with particular expertise in an esoteric area.

Adrienne Gle

Motor insurance

Never mind the car, w about the number plate

If an "old banger" is up for sale for hundreds of pounds more than its true value, the chance of a sale may be increased by the asking price reflects the value of the number plate rather than of the car itself.

Plenty of people—and commercial organizations—like to have "personalized" number plates. If you happen to be called Jim Smith, one of the famous may be to have the number plate J51. For some companies it is good publicity. Chana has a delivery vehicle in the London area with the number plate NO 5.

What happens if a car with a valuable number plate is stolen, or the right to transfer the plate to another vehicle is forfeited because, for instance, the car has been so badly damaged by fire that the chassis number has been obliterated? The loss of the amount to some thousands of pounds, although a glance at a Sunday paper will show that many run-of-the-mill numbers change hands for a few hundred pounds.

If the value of your car is increased by a number plate (even if the actual number does not mean much to you), do not assume that your motor insurers will automatically pay the enhanced value if your car is stolen.

An insurer normally covers only the value of the car and everyday accessories. If you have an expensive and unusual accessory of any kind, the insurers must be told in advance. The same goes for unusual registration numbers—and here you may have to provide some

evidence of the value. As the value is no more than a few hundred pounds, insurers may be prepared to register a number plate as any other at a price which provides the necessary insurance cover. Once, however, you go that amount—say, in the figures—the motor side insurance company may want the risk. After all, cases the value of the number plate can easily be the value of the car is attached.

At that point the cost of the number plate may be a company may be prepared to help out. It could provide a case a number plate transferred to a vehicle as a result of having been stolen or chassis number has been obliterated. The loss of the amount to some thousands of pounds, although a glance at a Sunday paper will show that many run-of-the-mill numbers change hands for a few hundred pounds.

Guardian Royal E. helped out a motorist who had bought the plate ST1 (used by television) for £15,000. He made the point that it only provided this cover the car was insured with, in the event of a claim investigation relating to policies could be coordinated.

John Drum

GUINNESS

Interim Statement

Group Profit for 24 weeks to 15th March, 1980

UNAUDITED

	Notes	1980 £m	1979 £m
TURNOVER	1	341.3	301.2
PROFITS			
TRADING PROFIT	2		
Brewing	1	19.1	16.4
General Trading	1	1.5	3.1
Plastics and Materials Handling		2.4	2.5
Leisure		1.1	1.0
Confectionery		0.1	0.2
		24.2	23.2
Central Management costs		1.1	0.8
		23.1	22.4
Interest charges		5.8	4.3
		17.3	18.1
Investment income		0.1	0.3
Share of profits of associated companies	1	3.8	4.7
		21.2	23.1
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	3	6.2	7.5
Taxation			
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION		15.0	15.6
Minority interests		2.5	2.0
		12.5	13.6
Extraordinary items		0.1	CR 0.2
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO STOCKHOLDERS		12.4	13.8
INTERIM DIVIDEND		2.8	2.8
EARNINGS PER 25p STOCK UNIT	4	7.1p	7.9p
INTERIM DIVIDEND PER 25p STOCK UNIT	4	1.575p	1.575p
Payment to be made on 11th August, 1980.		2.250p	2.250p
Good equivalent			

NOTES:

1. (a) Following the reconstruction of the Harp Lager Group the 1980 results of the new subsidiary companies Harp Ltd. and Harp Lager Brewery (Ireland) Ltd. are included in the turnover and brewing trading profit whereas for 1979 the Group's share of profits of Harp Lager Ltd. is included in the share of profits of associated companies.

(b) As a result of disinvestment J. L. Morrison Son & Jones (Nigeria) Ltd. has changed its status and for 1980 the Group's share of profits of J. L. Morrison Son & Jones (Nigeria) Ltd. is included in the share of profits of associated companies whereas for 1979 the results of J. L. Morrison Son & Jones (Nigeria) Ltd. are included in turnover and in the trading profit of the General Trading Group.

2. (a) The following table shows the trading profit of subsidiary companies resident in each territory, before deducting U.K. Central Management costs—

	1980 £m	%	1979 £m	%
United Kingdom (including exports)	8.0	33	8.8	38
Republic of Ireland (including exports to U.K. and Overseas)	11.1	46	8.3	36
Overseas	5.1	46	6.1	26
	24.2	100	23.2	100

(b) Trading profit is after charging depreciation of £7.8m (£6.7m).

(c) The trading profit for the 24 week period under review of companies resident in the Republic of Ireland and Overseas would have been £1.4m greater (Republic of Ireland £0.9m, Overseas £0.5m) had those profits been translated at the rates which applied for the comparable period in 1979.

3. The following table analyses the taxation charge—

	1980 £m	1979 £m
Holding and subsidiary companies		
Taxation arising in:		
United Kingdom	1.1	1.3
Republic of Ireland	2.5	1.5
Overseas	1.3	1.9
Associated companies—share of taxation	4.9	5.6
	6.2	7.5

U.K. Corporation tax has been provided at the rate of 52% (52%).

4. The earnings and interim dividend per 25p Stock Unit for 1979 have been adjusted by the capitalisation issue of one for one made in February 1980.

It is always regrettable to announce a setback in profits, but—as I warned shareholders at the Annual General Meeting—the widening world recession makes it more and more difficult to maintain profit growth. However I can tell you that there has not so far been any significant setback in the level of trading activity in your companies. Generally the volume of sales is being maintained; however margins are being squeezed. I expect the position for the year end to be similar to that for the half year, with trading profits close to last year's level, but pre-tax profits reduced as a result of higher interest charges; also, if current rates of exchange still apply at that time, the strength of sterling will have a further adverse effect. Nevertheless, I reaffirm that I consider the spread of your companies' activities is a sound base for future progress.

IVEAGH
Chairman

ARTHUR GUINNESS SON AND COMPANY LIMITED

Honesty and job references

Do I have to give a reference to a former employee who has left of her own accord after almost a year? I felt uneasy about her when money disappeared twice unaccountably and although I had no direct proof I felt that she was the most likely suspect. In fact I was quite relieved when she left to get married. I have now received a standard form letter from another firm requesting a reference but I do not feel it would be fair to tell them that she was entirely satisfactory. Would you advise me to (a) ignore their request or (b) state the facts above? (HF, Manchester).

Although as a former employer you may feel morally obliged to give a reference, you are not required to do so by law. If you state what you suspect in a letter the innuendo is that you considered her untrustworthy. In any other situation it would be regarded as defamatory and the girl would be entitled to compensation. However, the law regards a reference as a privileged document and you are protected from such a claim provided you honestly believe what you say in the letter and do not do so out of malice. A reference should always be marked private and confidential and addressed to the enquirer by his correct name and initials, so as to avoid the letter being opened by anyone else in the firm.

The commonly accepted practice in borderline cases is simply to discuss the matter over the telephone. You can say exactly what is in your mind without creating a permanent record in black and white. What you say on the telephone would be similarly "privileged".

In 1970 I went to work for an international company overseas and because of the location of our house at that time (no railway close at hand) we were advised to sell rather than let or leave empty. One year later I realized the folly of the advice and purchased in the joint names of my wife and myself a house from plans. In July 1972 we returned from overseas and went straight into the house. However, in September of the same year we returned overseas and I have worked overseas ever since and the house has been let continuously.

In May 1978 my wife had to return to the United Kingdom to be with our teenage daughter and in June purchased a small maisonette for cash (foreign currency). Because of a change of location of my employment, but still overseas, we have decided to sell the original house and buy another one (more expensive) in which my wife and four children will live.

Readers' Forum

This specialist readers service has been compiled with the help of Ronald Irving, John Drummond and Tony Foreman

I am a non-resident for tax purposes but my wife works in England and is therefore clearly resident. We had understood that one spouse could transfer capital to the other without becoming liable for capital gains tax, but now understand that this is not the case if we are of a different tax status.

Can you please advise if indeed my wife is liable for capital gains tax on her half of the house or not, as the original house has always been regarded as our principal residence and we are planning to order to purchase a family home in the cottage the family will live? The maisonette will be let until such time as one of our children require it. (FPH, Antilles).

Where husband and wife have different resident status, capital gains tax liability may arise to the resident spouse in respect of jointly owned property. If you provide it is not possible to be completely certain that the principal private residence exemption will apply. That exemption is available in respect of periods during which you occupied the property as your principal residence and it is also available in respect of periods during which you were employed overseas, provided that you occupy it both before and after such periods of absence. As the property is now let you are unlikely to be able to satisfy the latter requirement.

It is clearly possible for any question of capital gains tax to be avoided by your wife giving or selling you her half interest in the property. Disposal between husband and wife are not the occasion of charge for capital gains tax even though they may have different resident status.

For capital transfer tax purposes, gifts by a person domiciled in the United Kingdom to a spouse not so domiciled

can be the occasions of a charge and possibly this is what you have in mind.

No question of capital transfer tax would arise if your wife sold her interest in the property at its market value. If you decide to take this action, you should consult a solicitor to see if the sale by your wife would normally attract stamp duty at 2 per cent, but this liability can often be eliminated if the transaction takes place shortly before a sale to a third party.

The above advice is given on the basis that you will be not resident nor ordinarily resident for the year in which you dispose of the property. Problems may arise if a disposal takes place in the year during which a person returns to the United Kingdom unless he has been non-resident for 36 months, but from what you say, there should be no problems for you on this score.

A bachelor cousin, now aged 72, bought a run-down farm in 1963 and worked on it, evenings and weekends, until retirement from his job in London in 1973 when he became a full-time farmer.

In 1966 he was joined by a bachelor (now 42) who shared the planning, the work, and the accommodation of the farm, but who still works in a nearby business.

The companion bought a cottage adjoining the farm a few years ago then occupied by an elderly couple. It is now vacant and was bought for his own occupation, as will happen in the near future. The farm will have to be sold.

Plans for the cottage to be modernized have been approved but it will not be let as, if there are tenants, it will be impossible for the owner to demand occupation.

I think that there has been, or is proposed, legislation that when the owner of a property wishes to occupy, or reoccupy a property for his/her own use, it can be done without being deemed by tenants. Is that so now? (VED, Middlesex).

There are a number of cases where the court is bound to grant possession. A person who acquired a dwelling house with a view to occupying it as his residence at such time as he might retire, must be given possession when he retires, provided there is a term in the contract regarding retirement.

Holiday lettings are another exception to Rent Act protection. Moreover holiday accommodation can be let out of season for a fixed period of up to 8 months, provided you give the tenant prior written notice that you will want the house back for a holiday letting in the season.

Index-linked savings certificates

REPAYMENT VALUE IN JULY								
Month of purchase	£10 Certificate	£500 Certificate	Aug 1976	£43.59	Feb 1978	13.97	£98.51	
			Sep 1976 <th>16.84</th> <th>841.97</th> <th>Mar 1978</th> <th>13.89</th> <th>£99.46</th>	16.84	841.97	Mar 1978	13.89	£99.46
			Oct 1976 <th>16.61</th> <th>830.28</th> <th>Apr 1978</th> <th>13.81</th> <th>£99.45</th>	16.61	830.28	Apr 1978	13.81	£99.45
Jun 1975	20.80	1039.55	Nov 1976 <th>16.10</th> <th>819.43</th> <td>May 1978</td> <td>13.72<td>£98.13</td></td>	16.10	819.43	May 1978	13.72 <td>£98.13</td>	£98.13
Jul 1975	19.97	998.44	Dec 1976 <th>16.19</th>	16.19	804.98	Jun 1978 <td>13.55</td> <td>£97.28</td>	13.55	£97.28
Aug 1975	19.20	959.88	Jan 1977	15.87	793.73 <td>Jul 1987</td>	Jul 1987	13.35	£97.26
Sep 1975	19.00	950.18	Feb 1977	15.87	783.33 <td>Aug 1978</td>	Aug 1978	13.35	£96.73
Oct 1975	18.89	944.72	Mar 1977	15.27	763.34 <td>Sep 1978</td>	Sep 1978	13.29	£96.41
Nov 1975	18.73	936.55	Apr 1977	15.12	755.89 <td>Oct 1978</td>	Oct 1978	13.20	£95.98
Dec 1975	18.47	923.51	May 1977	14.97	748.58 <td>Nov 1978</td>	Nov 1978	13.15	£95.74
Jan 1976	18.25	912.62	Jun 1977	14.60	729.89 <td>Dec 1978</td>	Dec 1978	13.09	£95.40
Feb 1976	18.03	901.37	Jul 1977	14.49	724.27 <td>Jan 1979</td>	Jan 1979	13.00	£94.88
Mar 1976	17.80	890.79	Aug 1977	14.25	716.78 <td>Feb 1979</td> <td>12.89</td> <td>£94.47</td>	Feb 1979	12.89	£94.47
Apr 1976	17.57	879.80	Sep 1977	14.25	715.90 <td>Mar 1979</td> <td>12.70</td> <td>£93.54</td>	Mar 1979	12.70	£93.54
May 1976	17.48	873.84	Oct 1977	14.25	712.51 <td>Apr 1979</td> <td>12.60</td> <td>£92.95</td>	Apr 1979	12.60	£92.95
Jun 1976	17.15	857.33	Nov 1977	14.17	708.67 <td>May 1979</td> <td>12.50</td> <td>£92.58</td>	May 1979	12.50	£92.58
Jul 1976	16.96	847.94	Dec 1977	14.11	705.63 <td>Jun 1979</td> <td>12.29</td> <td>£91.58</td>	Jun 1979	12.29	£91.58
			Jan 1978	14.04	702.24 <td>Jul 1979</td> <td>12.19</td> <td>£90.64</td>	Jul 1979	12.19	£90.64

EDITED BY MARGARET STONE

FINANCIAL NEWS

Expensive day to go

no of the last great... At a dinner... all you about their... in houses and holi-... about school fees... in my experience... about what will hap-... the other than... pensions and often... death cover... happens in the... first few hours... after the death of... the family? Do not... and simple book... dealing with death... all worth looking at... everyone is well and... just been published... dependent Order of... Manchester Unity... by W. M. Bowdler... the jobs which... done at the time of... the problems... and the costs in-... most illuminating... erge from the book... how funeral costs... paying table from... the cost of two... London funerals at... 1979, one a crema-... other a burial... of £400 and £546... cost of my col-... spec survey most... no idea how much... London would cost.

Margaret Stone

WHAT A FUNERAL COSTS

Services	£
services, i.e. making sure the various	
are at the crematorium for inspection	
of arrangements with clergy and crematorium	
cost overheads	70.00
hep of rest...	30.00
of rest for four days	20.00
assertion of the body (an injection to keep	
one)	22.00
bur bearers	70.00
es	30.00
s (paid to the crematorium)	36.00
s	8.40
for cremation forms	22.90
nger	1.00
	400.30
burial is the same as for cremation except for:	
coffin	195.00
swidgers	100.00
on doctor's certificates and cremation fees	148.90
	546.40

ak (VAT) is not paid on these funeral expenses

of quits

on to Charterhouse

ld be brief and... I apologise for... amble in Charter... on March 8 at 7p... v 83p but it has... luck changes... house for a flood... Thistle oil to lub-... counts over the... had I backed it... (sorry, Sovet... temporarily spoilt... oil market. Then... upkine sprang a... tall Charterhouse... it's being a mit-... ant banking, deci-... on hard-to-digest... un.

PWV

s week

placed hopes?

to mistaking the... this week, the... confidence that... lower their guard... chases and takes... the canvas. The... ly rose without a... 28.5 to 456.5 or a... is in a fortnight... the bulldog spirit... om 10 and 11... set, has can... Dunkin' did in... defeat came a dis-... ory. Now inflation... or quite, peaking... 22 per cent (came... fealey, all is not... as economic... failure while not... replace garanc... y friends tell me... te new name for... te Mrs Thatcher... moved on from... runs in gilded... into United King-... shares as well... it not, that now... o the abolition of... role we can invest... like to what... h, foreign pastures... us. But foreigners... and our strong... chide them... interesting, thought... ters have... east equity rally... interest rates do... ke the currency... in sterling—with... ve all heard how... stors have been

Peter Wainwright

MAIN CHANGES OF THE WEEK

Company	Change	Comment
Buimer (HF)	19p to 182p	Figs due July 9
ICI	22p to 373p	Market trend
Metal Box	40p to 302p	Yr's pft: bid optimistic
Saatchi & S	20p to 183p	Good figs
600 Group	7p to 58p	Yr's figs encouraging
Davis (Godfrey)	15p to 153p	Bld fr co gs to Mns Com
Dunlopian	14p to 67p	Pr dpt of Crmsh, tin sub
Emerson	3p to 136p	Co's trading gloom
Health (GE)	3p to 195p	Sector unfashionable
Owen Owen	5p to 110p	Chmn's caution

Pilkington profits up slightly at £91m

By Roman Eisenstein

Pilkington Brothers, the international glass group, yesterday revealed profits figures in line with the pessimistic market expectations. For the year to March 1979 profits before tax were only marginally up from £90.3m to £91.4m while sales rose from £548m to £629m. After tax of £20.5m, as against £20.7m the previous year, profits attributable to Pilkington shareholders are up from £68.8m to £68.9m. The rise of more than 50 per cent at this level is well up in real terms. On a current cost basis, profits for the year would have been only £51m. The difference is the charge against the cost of sales adjustments and monetary working capital adjustments and a contribution to profits of the gearing adjustment. Although the second interim dividend has been lifted from 6.5p to 7.9p, making a total for the year of 15p, the shares slipped from 215p to 206p. The figures show a substantial fall in trading profits in the UK, which were down from £29.2m to £24.9m, while the trading contribution from the overseas companies was slightly up from £21.3m to £24.9m. Licensing income was static at £37m—because of the strength of the pound—while the share of profits from associated companies was up from £7.1m to £11.3m.

The strength of sterling resulted in unrealised exchange losses on the conversion of assets of overseas companies amounting to £15.8m. As in the past these have been transferred to reserves. But net exchange losses made in the course of normal trading have been included in the profits and loss account.

Sir Alastair Pilkington, the chairman, says in his preliminary statement that the reduced profits in the United Kingdom were caused mainly by the safety glass and glass fibre reinforcement which were together with some of the optical and pressed glass divisions, incurred substantial losses. The mainstay of United Kingdom trading profits was flat glass and fibreglass insulating products.

The chairman points out that, except in Canada where a 16 week strike produced a loss, results were on the whole much better.

Sir Alastair points out that the assets employed by the group at March 31 were £770m.

Stock markets

Index ends account with a 28-point gain

The firm tone was maintained in equities yesterday, when after a slow start the market rallied to close the account on a high note.

Jobbers admitted to being pleasantly surprised by the renewed surge of interest on a day which is traditionally quiet, but some said it reinforced some predictions that a bull market might be just around the corner.

Some of the improvement was still put down to a shortage of stock in some quarters, with new-time buying also generating a slightly exaggerated look. But the return of confidence to the market was undeniably strong.

Even the latest, big rights issue for £25m from British Home Stores, which took the market momentarily by surprise, was absorbed and the shares managed a 2p rise at 284p.

The Retail Prices Index was in line with most market expectations and generally discounted as a factor in the

market performance by most observers.

Much of the activity in equities was seen after hours as dealers prepared their positions for the new account on Monday. As a result, the FT Index was treated to a 5 point rise after the close, eventually finishing 3.0 up at 456.5, a rise on the account of 28.0.

To glaze the latest fall in the United States prime rate laid the foundation for another active assault on the United Kingdom market by overseas investors. This, in turn, prompted further activity by domestic investors anxious for a cut in the Minimum Lending Rate.

In longs, jobbers reported active two-way business with rises of between 1/4 and 1/2.

So, the Government Broker was able to activate the "medium up" at £1 over the offer price before it eventually closed at £1 up on the day.

In shorts, the story was very similar with gains extended to about £1.

Leading industrials enjoyed one of their best sessions in some time, with ICI rising 8p to 373p, along with Unilever at 453p, while domestic buying pushed up Dunlop 4p to 76p. Figures from its Australian

Shares of Burniah raced ahead 5p to 223p yesterday amid speculation of another promising find on the Thistle Field block on 211/17. Observers were adopting a wait-and-see attitude last night, but admitted the signs look promising.

Operations provided Rediff and Coleman with an 8p rise to 194p, but the chairman's warning wiped 9p from Pilkington Bros at 206p.

Elsewhere, Arthur Guinness fell 8p to 90p after its profits setback, as Sidlaw dipped 4p to 111p for a similar reason.

Reports of a bid approach added 2p to Unicorn Industries at 117p, as shares of Godfrey Davis returned from

suspension, down 13p to 153p, following its reference to the Monopolies Commission. Speculative attention was focused on activity on the oil pits, with Boosey & Hawkes up 6p at 115p, Polly Peck up 6p at 71p, but RSG Int. hit another new "low", down 1p at 14p.

In electricals, Rascal added 4p to 254p ahead of figures next week, with MK Electric shedding 3p to 175p, also ahead of figures next week. GEC were a firm market, rising 6p to 373p, but Ferranti were unchanged at 536p in the wake of speculation earlier in the week about the NCR sale this month.

Activity on the oil pits enabled prices to reach their best levels by the close as new account buyers came in and most of the profit-taking for the end of the account appeared to be over. The way before the start of trading, the major stocks closed firm, with BP unchanged at 370p, although Shell dipped 2p to 402p. Ultramar rallied by 6p to 322p for the second day running and Lasso finished 13p better at 671p.

Carle's Capel forged ahead by 4p to 136p after its rights issue announcement earlier in the week, while Berkeley Exploration contained "ag" a feature among the second-tier: it rose 15p to 238p with Aram Energy putting on 14p at 438p.

Mines started the day well as the gold price moved over the \$500 mark in New York and maintained their progress encouraged by the strength of the rand. Randfontein was the most noticeable feature among the "heavyweights".

as it rose £15.16 to £30 5.16, while Venterspoort gained 36p to 725p. West Driefontein advanced £13.16 to £371 and Vaal Reefs added £13.16 to £227. Among the mining financials, RTZ moved up 7p to 405p, while Cons Gold Fields gained 5p to 486p.

Equity turnover for June 12 was £125.132m (number of bargains, 16,923). The most active stocks, according to the Exchange Telegraph, were Premier BP, Shell, Imperial Continental Gas, Courtaulds, GEC, ICI, Unicorn Industries, Thorne EMI, Burniah, Tricaron, Dunlop, Pilkington, Rediff and Colman and Bell.

Bank Base Rates

ABN bank	17%
Barclays Bank	17%
BCCI Bank	17%
Consolidated Credit	17%
C. Hoare & Co	17%
Lloyds Bank	17%
London Mercantile	17%
Midland Bank	17%
Nat West Bank	17%
Royal Bank	17%
TSB	17%
Williams and Glyn's	17%

* 7 day deposit on basis of £50,000 and under 15%, up to £250,000 15%, over £250,000 15%.

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profit	Earnings	Div	Pay	Year's
Int or Fin	£m	£m	per share	pence	date	total
Alpine Drinks (F)	15.3(12.5)	0.52(1.51)	0.34(1.07)	5.3(15.9)	31.7	7.7(11.1)
Grindley, Stoke (F)	4.2(3.5)	0.06(0.76)	0.34(1.07)	—	—	1.15(3.3)
Grindley, Stoke (F)	8.1(10.8)	1.6(1.0)	0.34(1.07)	—	—	—
A. Guinness (I)	341.3(301.2)	21.2(12.1)	7.1(7.9)	1.58(1.58)	—	—
Highgate & F (F)	2.6(3.0)	0.26(0.12)	8.8(5.9)	—	—	—
Sidlaw Inds (I)	18.0(20.0)	0.16(0.12)	—	1.5(1.5)	6.8	—
Tomkinsons Crpts (I)	5.96(6.50)	0.04(0.11)	7.04(19.7)	—	—	—
J. Woodhead (F)	76.3(65.1)	4.7(4.7)	24.5(27.2)	5.0(4.5)	6.8	6.5(5.8)

Dividends in this table are shown net of tax on pence per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pre-tax and earnings are net. \uparrow = Loss.

Guinness slips to £21m midway

By Our Financial Staff

After the much improved profit figures that have been coming from the leading brewers during the summer reporting season, Arthur Guinness has let the side down with a setback in its first half results.

Despite a £40m rise in turnover to £340m and a strong maintained sales volume, all the squeeze on margins and sterling's strength have trimmed pretax profits by 8 per cent to £21.2m against outside expectations of a maintained or slightly better result.

With Lord Iveagh, the chairman, warning there will be no second half improvement, indicating a full-year downturn from £52.9m to around £49m, the shares dropped 8p to 90p where the present ratings are still by no means demanding with the likely yield 7.8 per

cent. and the fully taxed p/e around 9.

Trading profits in fact emerged slightly higher at £23.1m against £22.4m but a sharp rise in interest costs and reduced profits from associated companies hit the pretax figure.

About half of the £15.8m rise in interest to £5.8m was the result of higher rates and the rest due to increased borrowings, while the £900,000 drop to £3.8m in associates came about mainly because of the changed treatment of the Harp profits, now taken into brewing profits, after the change of ownership.

On the brewing side, trading profits managed a 16 per cent gain to £19.1m thanks in the main to the inclusion of Harp Lager. Beer volume in the United Kingdom dropped slightly and despite last October's price rise margins

were under pressure from rising costs.

Volume continued to grow in Eire, helping to push up its contribution to group profits from £3.8m to £4.5m and the 6p rise in duty in the February budget apparently has not dented demand.

The biggest reverse came in general trading, where profits halved to £1.5m, due in part to the changed treatment of the Morison company in Nigeria which is now an associate and the strength of sterling, which cut £1.4m off the total.

Apart from confectionery, the other divisions have held their own. Overseas profits dropped £1m to £5.4m, with the important Nigerian market hindered by the lack of a price rise, although Malaysia was good and Jamaica is at last looking up.

The interim dividend has been maintained at 2.25p gross.

Investment fund launched

By Catherine Gunn

The Lovat Enterprise Fund is the latest smaller companies fund, designed specifically for institutional investors. It is the brain-child of over-the-counter market-maker MJH Nightingale, and comes six months after Birmingham broker Albert E. Sharp set up a smaller similar fund which has yet to complete its first investment.

The Lovat fund has five investing institutions: the NCB Pension Fund, Legal and Gen-

eral, the Pru, Electric Investment Trust and Equitable Life. They will put up £7.5m over five years at £1.5m a year, to invest an average of £300,000 in each company in three or four companies a year. Lovat has six targets in view right now, with annual pretax profits of between £100,000 and £300,000, but does not expect to make its first investment before the autumn. Its chairman is John Grawick of Empire Stores. Nightingale provides one non-voting member of the six-man board.

Bamfords says creditors favour liquidation

Shareholders and creditors of collapsed agricultural machinery group Bamfords have been promised a full statement by the board on June 19 on the steps they have taken so far.

Through advisers, Bamfords said yesterday that an informal meeting of major creditors and essential suppliers think a voluntary liquidation rather than a compulsory winding up was in the creditors' interests.

Hambros and Arthur Young were mandated to ask petitioning creditor Gardner Steel to withdraw, but the company has said it will make no decision before the official creditors' meeting and will not promise to withdraw it later.

Malayan Tin Mining merger

Terms have been announced for the merger into Malayan Tin Mining of Southern Malayan Tin Dredging, Southern Kinta Consolidated, Kramat Tin Dredging, Lower Perak Tin Dredging, and Bidor Malayan Tin. All are members of the Malaysian Mining Corporation.

Under the agreement, Malayan Tin will offer 6,990 new shares of 10 cents each for every 1,000 Southern Malayan, 4,040 for every 1,000 Southern Kinta, 1,080 for every 1,000 Kramat Tin, 3,100 for every 1,000 Lower Perak, and 1,670 for every 1,000 Bidor shares.

Christy Brothers

Stockbrokers Simon and Coates, who are acting as principals in a £600,000 bid for Christy Brothers, the Chelmsford electrical engineers, have announced that only 46.5 per cent of acceptances have been received. The offer has been extended to Friday, June 20. Simon and Coates pointed out that the 46 per cent does not include the 18 per cent stake held by Mr Jim Dyer and his associates, and it stressed that it wants a 75 per cent level of acceptances from shareholders to declare the offer unconditional.

McCleery L'Amie

Lamont Holdings is to take over McCleery L'Amie, the Belfast-based carpet grocer, in a deal worth £2.5m. McCleery shareholders are being offered 20p a share in cash for half their holding and five Lamont shares for every six McCleery shares for the other half. Alternatively they can take 17 Lamont shares for every 20 McCleery.

RETAIL PRICES

The following are the index numbers (January 15, 1974=100) for retail prices not seasonally adjusted, issued by the Department of Employment yesterday.

(1) All items	(2) All increases in 1979	(3) Annual rate of increase in 1979
1979	215.9	215.9
May	216.8	13.6
June	223.1	22.3
July	228.1	22.3
Aug	230.9	22.1
Sept	233.2	22.5
Oct	235.8	22.0
Nov	237.7	22.5
Dec	239.4	22.2
1980		
Jan	245.3	24.2
Feb	248.8	15.8
March	252.2	25.2
April	260.1	22.2
May	263.2	22.8

Briefly

Walverhampton Steam Laundry: Profit for year to March 31, £18,734 (loss £10,441). Board proposes dividend of 10 per cent.

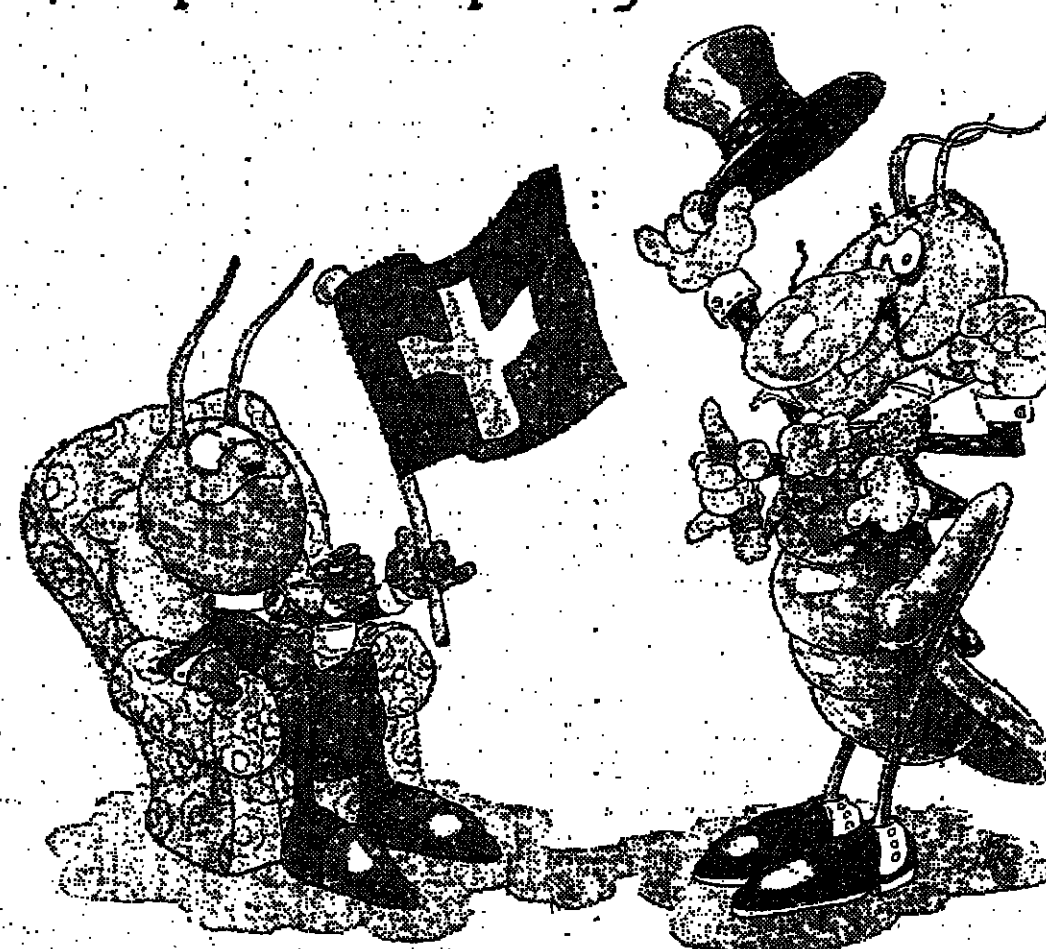
Sidlaw Industries: Turnover half year to March 28 £15m (£20m). Pretax loss £163,000 (profit £122,000). Interim dividend 2.14p gross (same).

Mr James Slater: His Stroudmead group has acquired £2.9 per cent of Lagardere Estate, an investment subsidiary. Sale of Man. company Meresby Investments has reduced its holding to 6.4 per cent.

L. J. Dewhurst Holdings: Chairmen's meeting that on a CCA basis pretax profits for the year to January 1 were £12m. Historical pretax profits £17m. In the current year Dewhurst is selling retail department with sales growth slowed and margins under pressure.

The Swiss Ant and the Cosmopolitan Grasshopper

(Aesop's Fable adapted by Bank Julius Baer).



"When the ant and the grasshopper looked at the interest rates available in the world, they came to very different conclusions about the best place to invest their money."

The ant chose to receive only a few per cent a year, while keeping his funds in a currency that was carefully safeguarded against the terrible effects of inflation. Over the years he was content with a modest income, secure in the knowledge that the real value of his capital was being maintained.

The grasshopper was far more adventurous and plumped for the sort of interest rate that his grandfather had never imagined possible. For a few years he lived splendidly, until one day he found that his capital had been gnawed away by inflation and that he was virtually penniless.

The moral is: when you are investing substantial capital, it is far better to choose a fundamentally sound investment than a superficially attractive yield."

At Bank Julius Baer, founded in 1890, we are firmly committed to a very Swiss philosophy of money management. What is of supreme importance to us is the long-term strength of our clients' portfolios in an increasingly volatile world investment market; an approach which has led to our being entrusted with the management of funds valued at well over £1,000 million.

Whether you deal with us in London or in Zurich, you can be certain that Bank Julius Baer will manage your money in the prudent, far-sighted way that has made us one of the most successful and respected private banks in Switzerland. For a preliminary discussion about the Baer International Investment Service, contact Clifford Smith in London.

A propos the fable above, in the past 6 years the Deutschmark has lost 19% of its value against the Swiss Franc, the Yen 33%, the French Franc 34%, the US Dollar 39% and Sterling 44%.

BANK JULIUS BAER INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

3 Lombard Street, London EC3V 9ER. Telephone 01-623 4211
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THE LIFE OF ESTHER, AS TOLD BY THE KING, IS THE LIFE OF A QUEEN, THE LIFE OF A

[illegible]

Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound with Beryl Downing Shoparound with Beryl Downing

Judy Rich—a six-footer who knows all the problems—opened her first shop for tall women in London in 1976. Now she has opened a second shop in the Royal Exchange Shopping Centre, Manchester.

Like the London shop it has a wide variety of clothes which tall women have difficulty in

finding. There are casuals, day wear, night wear and evening wear, well made and properly proportioned, to flatter tall figures—perfectly cut trousers are a particular boon. Prices are from £7.50 to £40.

For those who cannot get to the Manchester or London shops—both called Long Tall Sally—there is a mail order service and a free quarterly catalogue. For the first time the summer catalogue offers imported American swimwear that is really long in the body. There are also T-shirt dresses, dungarees, beachwear, dresses, skirts and blouses.

For the current catalogue, write to Long Tall Sally, 21 Chiltern Street, London W1.

Shopping in a strange city can be tremendous fun but it can also be the most appalling fear-beater. Comparing prices, finding the local specialties, discovering where to go for what—all this takes more time and energy than any but the most dedicated bargain hunter is prepared to spend.

This is particularly true of a city like New York, and unless you plan to breakfast, lunch and dine at Tiffanys, you might like to know of a shopping service which will take all the walking out of wanting. It is called New York Discoveries and it will tell you exactly where to go, how to get there and how much you can expect to pay.

All you have to do is to fill in a form, listing up to five categories of shopping require-

ments—bedlinen, shoes, handbags, men's shirts, sportswear, for example—and giving the price categories you prefer, with sizes if you are looking for clothes.

You then specify your preference for "newest styles" or "conservative" and there is a space for special shopping instructions and requests for information on other activities, which could include art galleries, concerts or sports events.

The form should be returned, with an international money order for 25 dollars, at least three weeks before your planned visit. You will then receive before your departure, a list of the best shops for your purposes, giving details of the brands stocked, sample prices, hours of opening, credit cards accepted and subway and bus directions.

The service is also available to those who want to buy in quantity—introductions to wholesale sources can be arranged—but even the retail prices are considerably lower than those in London. For those who have plenty to spend there are special reductions on furs and clothes from top designers—up to half price, plus a small commission. For more details and an order form, write to New York Discoveries, PO Box 1038, Gracie Station, New York, NY 10028, USA.

And if you have ever had to put on a just-what-I-always-wanted face when the man in your life brings home a conference (or conscience?) present, I suggest you cut this out and pin it in his passport. He can telephone New York

Discoveries when he arrives, tell them his gift requirements and have all the research done for him. And if there is a really special reason—like your birthday or anniversary on the day he gets back, they will even, for an extra fee, do the shopping for him. The number is 722 9097 in New York or by international STD 010 2 122 722 9097.

Chunky glasses, which have had such a vogue, are all very well for informal settings, parties and the general imbibing of Chateau Gunge. But for fine wines and grand dinners, there is to my mind nothing to compare with a simple bowl on a long, elegant stem.

A designer who excels at this type of glass is Henning Koppel and one of his newest shapes for Orrefors of Sweden would complement both modern and traditional table settings. Finely balanced, and with a minimum of delicate decoration round the base of the bowls, it will please both the wine buff who likes to see the beauty of the wine, unimpaired by heavy cutting, and the hostess who likes to have her table sparkling with fine crystal.

It is one of the designs on display at a new showroom opened at 17-18 Rathbone Place, London W1, last week, which has the complete collections of Orrefors and of Bing and Gröndhal porcelain—the company which specializes in charming figurines and traditional blue and white plates and vases.

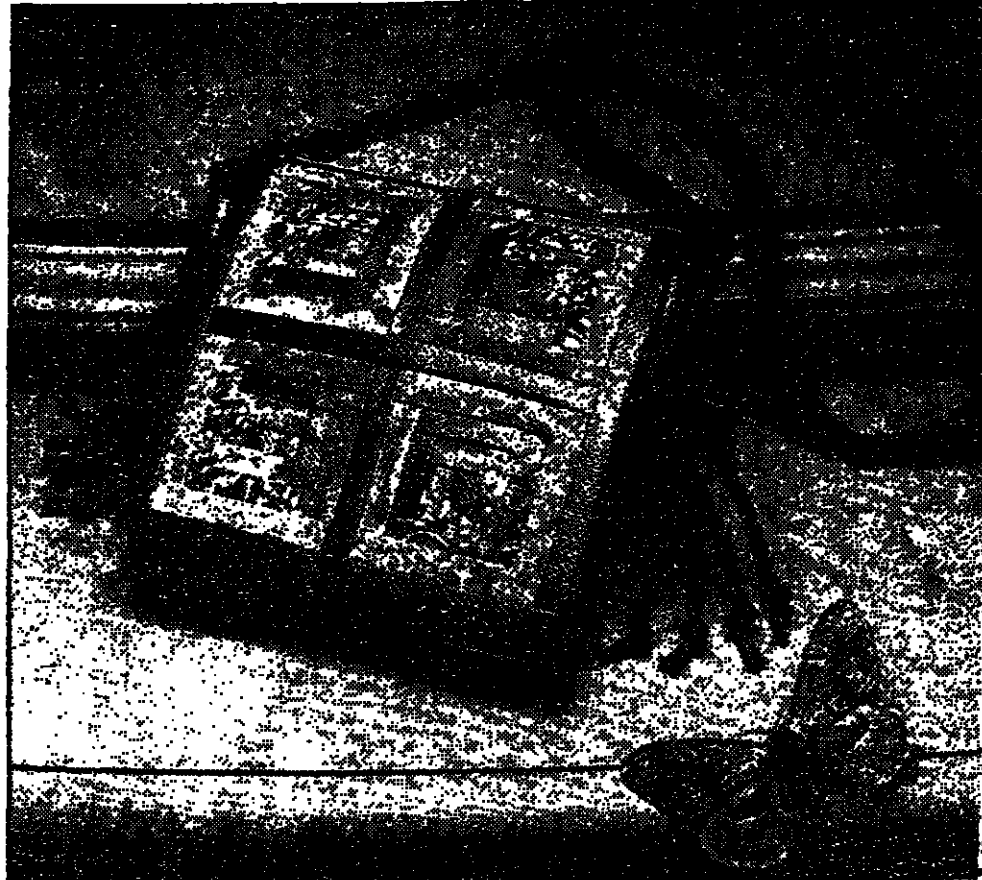
As it is impossible for stores to carry every design from any manufacturer, the opportunity to see the entire range is worth taking when you are in London. You will not be able to buy at the showroom, but when you have chosen the design which pleases you most, the assistants will give you the names of stockists, either in London or near your home.



Henning Koppel's new design "Lisbet" for Orrefors of Sweden, has slim, elegant stems and a small band of leaf cutting round the base of the bowls. Champagne, £12.29 each, claret £8.45, white wine and flute champagne all £8.45, sherry £7.42. From The Swedish Table, 7 Paddington Street, London W1. Thomas Goode, 19 South Audley Street, London, W1. Joshua Taylor, Cambridge and Davis of Newbury, Berkshire.



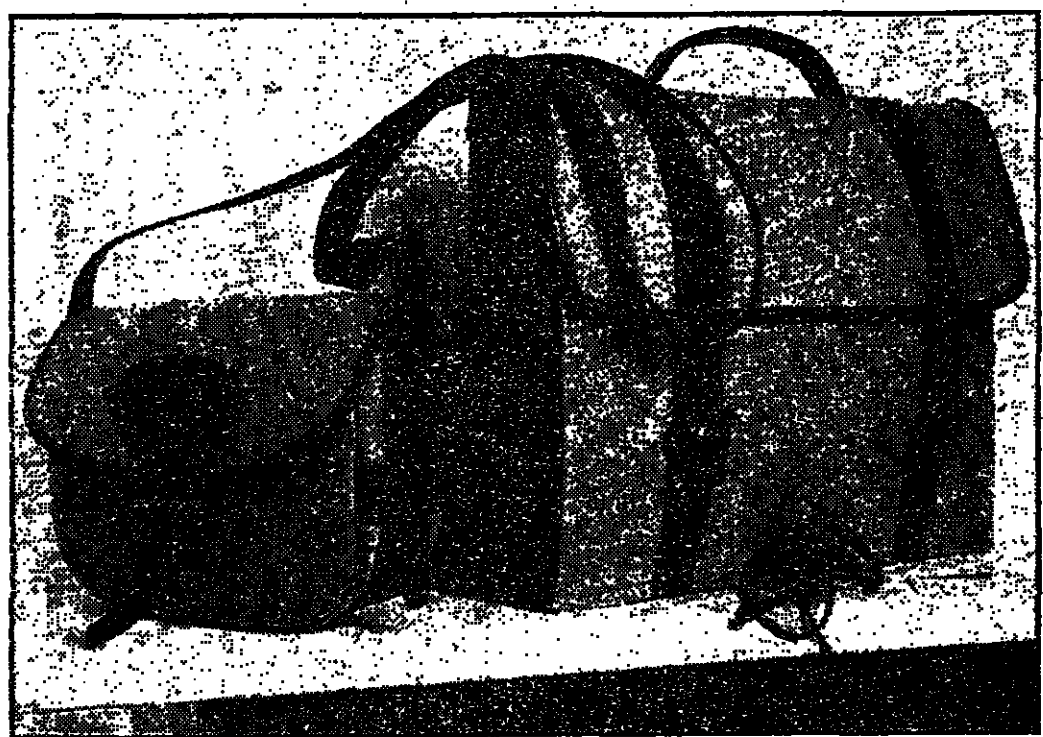
Left: Colour co-ordinated separates at a pared down price is one of the themes from a new range of children's wear available at branches of Debenhams from the end of this month. It seems a bit pessimistic to tell you about Autumn ranges in June, but these are the sort of clothes that are useful at any time of year. The shirt is in polyester and cotton at £3.99, the dungarees in cotton corduroy are £8.99. Both available in green or brown, ages 2 to 5 years.



Until now, my search for the best of British goods has concentrated on manufacturers with a large enough capacity to produce for world markets. That tends to exclude the small craftsmen whose production is limited, so this week I have visited a shop that specializes only in British goods.



Top: An unusual combination of lizard and Liberty print in Stephanie Wood for her log cabin patchwork bag, in shades of brown and beige, £72.50 from Naturally British, 13 New Row, WC2. Above: Heap of Tortoiseshell jigsaw in natural woods, Norfolk, £3.98 from Naturally British.



The Times Special Offer

Perfect partners, whether in town or country

Fabric and leather make a marvellous combination for summer bags and luggage. Lighter than all-leather, more practical than all-fabric, they are the perfect partners for warm weather clothes. So this week our special offer is a matched pair of shoulder bag and briefcase—ideal for town or country.

The bag, styled on the lines of a leather cartridge bag, would look well with tweeds, with a linen suit, with separates or jeans. The briefcase has all the qualities every executive woman likes—an expensive feel, a neat shape, a practical capacity, but no hint of masculinity.

You do not, of course, have to be a career woman to take advantage of their beautifully coordinated look. They would make a splendid gift for a student, for instance, and I can imagine many a club secretary or treasurer making good use of the briefcase for minutes and agendas.

To order, please complete coupon in block letters. This offer is open to readers in the U.K. only. Normal delivery is within 28 days from receipt of order. Money refunded if returned within 7 days. Queries on 01-434 3761. Selective Marketplace Limited, 16 Golden Square, London W1R 4BN.

Send to: Times Shoulderbag and Briefcase Offer, Selective Marketplace Limited, 16 Golden Square, London W1R 4BN. (Please show quantity required in appropriate box)

A ☐ Shoulderbag @ £17.95 inc. P & P
B ☐ Briefcase @ £23.95 inc. P & P

My Cheque for £..... made payable to Selective Marketplace Limited is enclosed. (Please write name and address on reverse side of cheque).

Please debit by Barclay/Access Card No.

Signature

Print Name

Address

Post Code

Reg. Office, 16 Golden Square, London W1R 4BN. No. 1275647 England.

The idea of living in a remote and beautiful part of the country is said to appeal inordinately to poets and lovers. My observation of both breeds seems to indicate that they would rather sigh over the lack of it than enjoy the reality and if that is so, you can count me among them. If I lived more than 10 miles from a department store I would be reduced to feeling the quality of the sheep.

So I sympathize with those who are shop-starved and I commend to their attention an interior decoration service which may make their search, at least for furnishing fabrics, a little easier.

It is run by Sue Foster who spent a couple of years with a firm of interior decorators before deciding to go it alone and fulfil her ambition to have her own business. She started by selling fabric locally and then began to get requests from further afield for specific designs that customers found difficult to track down.

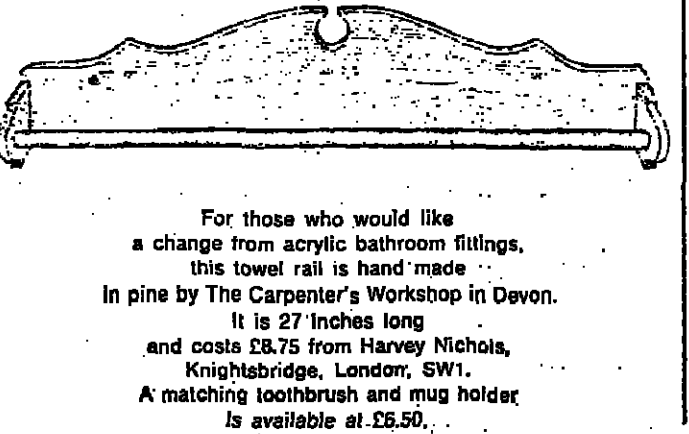
She soon built up a country-wide fabric and design consultancy. She can supply curtain and upholstery fabrics by many of the leading manufacturers—Sanderson, Fiba, Heals, Listers, Margo, Sekers and Warners among them—plus a variety of curtain tapes and linings.

If you know the particular fabric you want, but are unable to get it locally, she will supply it at very competitive prices. Or if you are unable to get to any shops, or simply want ideas, you can send a snippet of the wallpaper or carpet you want to match, or even a picture from a magazine, and she will send a range of suitable samples for you to make a choice.

Plain samples are usually supplied in three-inch squares, patterned ones in large enough pieces to show a repeat and 24-inch squares of fabric can be obtained if you wish, but obviously a charge has to be made for samples that are not returned.

Whenever possible Sue Foster sends brochures or pictures from the manufacturers, showing the finished effect of the fabrics, so that you can see exactly how it will suit your room, and she will advise on quantities and making-up. She can also arrange for roller blinds to be made up.

If you live within 15 miles of Portsmouth, she will bring a range of pattern books to your home. If not, she will send a range of samples anywhere in the United Kingdom. For a full list of fabrics supplied, write to Sue Foster Fabrics, PO Box 26, Portsmouth, Hants PO5 3HX, or telephone Portsmouth (0705) 23901.



For those who would like a change from acrylic bathroom fittings, this towel rail is hand made in pine by The Carpenter's Workshop in Devon. It is 27 inches long and costs £8.75 from Harvey Nichols, Knightsbridge, London, SW1. A matching toothbrush and mug holder is available at £6.50.

The clothes range from folk-knits at around £33 decorated with amusing animal designs to fisherman's denim smocks at £13.57 and the most exotic 20's style bloused evening wrap in mohair at £59.50. If you buy one of these you will be in good company—Peggy Ashcroft has one.

The bags are particularly striking. There are some beautiful designs by Stephanie Wood in a most original combination of fabric and leather. Prices are from £41—a burgundy clutch bag, made of squares of leather and lace is £78.20, the shoulder bag illustrated in Liberty print fabric and lizard, is £72.50. There is also a range of carpet bags, made in Suffolk, at £19.95 for the shoulder style and £35.95 for a Gladstone shape, which is big enough to use as an overnight bag.

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use as an overnight bag would make a smart alternative to the inevitable fake flight bag.

In the domestic department there is a selection of thrown pottery and furniture—you can even find the striped pine which are used as shop and some attractive for logs or plants. 71 shaped Norfolk herring (a crane was a good measure of fish) are £19 the Covent Garden baskets, which were carried by the head, are £23. These particularly effective sun on brass chains and fill plants, and are a pleasant reminder that part of the Garden tradition is still found among the British souvenirs.



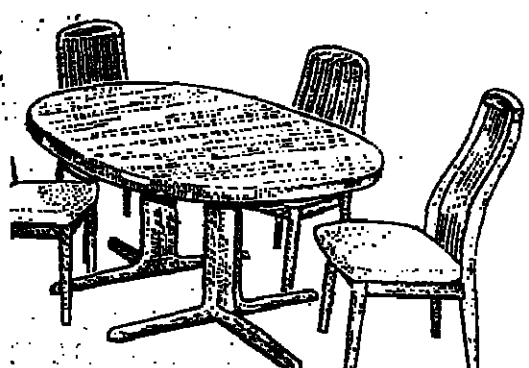
Hand-made paddleboat in Baltic pine with a plywood paddle operated by an elastic band. By Rogues Gallery, £4.20 including postage. From Sene Park Products, Lamberton House, Sene Park, Hythe, Kent CT21 5XB.

There is a small range of basic accessories like roof bricks, windows, doors and bases, but the main intention is not to replace Lego which has a much wider range, but to supplement it in bulk, a sort of building brick equivalent of soy protein.

The complete Happy range consists of Poly 1 75p, containing 44 bricks of the 5 colours, 1 kilo at £5.50, kilo tubs, £9.60, containing an assortment of bricks and accessories, roof bricks, £2.25 and 300 5 at £4.25 and £6.75, which contain a complete selection. The whole range is available at Bournes, Oxford, London, W1 and all superstores will be stock 5 for under £6 from Aug.

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3700/3900	£418.25	£425.00
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4300/4500	£478.99	£485.00
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4900/5100	£539.75	£545.00
5100/5300	£559.99	£565.00
5300/5500	£580.25	£585.00
5500/5700	£600.50	£605.00
5700/5900	£620.75	£625.00
5900/6100	£640.99	£645.00
6100/6300	£661.25	£665.00
6300/6500	£681.50	£685.00
6500/6700	£701.75	£705.00
6700/6900	£721.99	£725.00
6900/7100	£742.25	£745.00
7100/7300	£762.50	£765.00
7300/7500	£782.75	£785.00
7500/7700	£802.99	£805.00
7700/7900	£823.25	£825.00
7900/8100	£843.50	£845.00
8100/8300	£863.75	£865.00
8300/8500	£883.99	£885.00
8500/8700	£904.25	£905.00
8700/8900	£924.50	£925.00
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9300/9500	£985.25	£985.00
9500/9700	£1005.50	£1005.00
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10500/10700	£1106.75	£1105.00
10700/10900	£1126.99	£1125.00
10900/11100	£1147.25	£1145.00
11100/11300	£1167.50	£1165.00
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13700/13900	£1430.75	£1425.00
13900/14100	£1450.99	£1445.00
14100/14300	£1471.25	£1465.00
14300/14500	£1491.50	£1485.00
14500/14700	£1511.75	£1505.00
14700/14900	£1531.99	£1525.00
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20900/21100	£2159.75	£2145.00
21100/21300	£2179.99	£2165.00
21300/21500	£2199.25	£2185.00
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22500/22700	£2319.75	£2305.00
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23300/23500	£2399.75	£2385.00
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24500/24700	£2519.25	£2505.00
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30900/31100	£3159.25	£3145.00
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31300/31500	£3199.75	£3185.00
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31700/31900	£3239.25	£3225.00
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34900/35100	£3559.25	£3545.00
35100/35300	£3579.50	£3565.00
35300/35500	£3599.75	£3585.00
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36500/36700	£3719.25	£3705.00
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36900/37100	£3759.75	£3745.00
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37900/38100	£3859.99	£3845.00
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38300/38500	£3899.50	£3885.00
38500/38700	£3919.75	£3905.00
38700/38900	£3939.99	£3925.00
38900/39100	£3959.25	£3945.00
39100/39300	£3979.50	£3965.00
39300/39500	£3999.75	£3985.00
39500/39700	£4019.99	£4005.00
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40700/40900	£4139.50	£4125.00
40900/41100	£4159.75	£4145.00
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42100/42300	£4279.25	£4265.00
42300/42500	£4299.50	£4285.00
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42900/43100	£4359.25	£4345.00
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50100/50300	£5079.25	£5065.00
50300/50500	£5099.50	£5085.00
50500/50700	£5119.75	£5105.00
50700/50900	£5139.99	£5125.00
50900/51100	£5159.25	

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- FOR SALE 25
- HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS 25
- HOME AND GARDEN 25
- LEGAL NOTICES 18
- MOTOR CARS 18
- POSTAL SHOPPING 18
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We make every effort to avoid errors in advertisements. Each one is carefully checked and proofread. When thousands of advertisements are handled each day, mistakes do occur and we ask therefore that you check your ad and, if you spot an error, report it to the Classified Advertising Department immediately by telephoning 01-537 1234 (Ext. 710). We regret that we cannot be responsible for more than one day's incorrect insertion if you do not.

THE DEADLINE FOR ALL COPY IS 24 HOURS

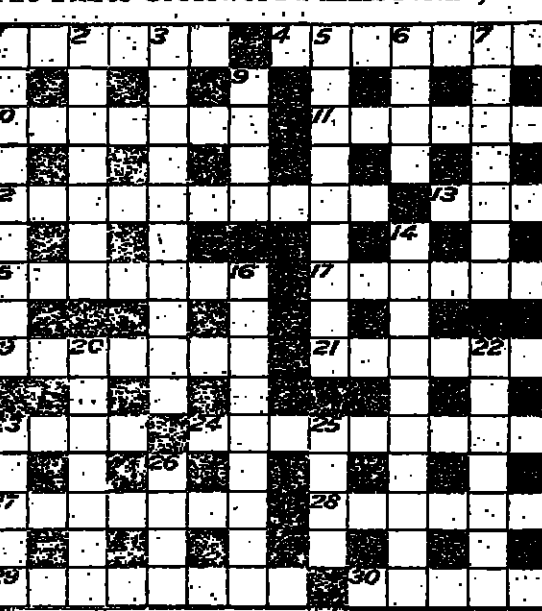
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BIRTHS

CANNAM—On June 12, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. John George Cannam, a son (Hugh George Cannam).
DICKSON—On June 12th 1980 at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey, Surrey to Mr. and Mrs. John Dickson, a son (James John Dickson).
DONNELLY—On May 14th, to Mr. and Mrs. John Donnelly, a son (John Donnelly).
ENGLEND—On June 11 at Oxford City Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. William Englend, a son (William Englend).
GILLMIST—On June 12th at St. Mary's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. John Gillmist, a son (John Gillmist).
KROFT—On June 11th, at St. Mary's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. John Kroft, a son (John Kroft).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No. 15,249



- ACROSS**
- 1 A "pip" to open, say (6).
 - 2 Record from sea, as Gardiner's birthplace (3, 5).
 - 3 The French clock that lit a candle in England (7).
 - 4 US pesos are changed for domestic consumers (7).
 - 5 The classical jacket fruit machine (10).
 - 6 But far from Bristol fashion (4).
 - 7 Mordred swigs at a flask (7).
 - 8 Made a choice after notice taken up (5).
 - 9 Island opposed to a half-moon's return (7).
 - 10 Man Peel could be put on my list (7).
 - 11 This man is an island, one with an illiterate signature (4).
 - 12 What a case for the papers, from Beth (11).
 - 13 Letters unsorted under the scales (7).
 - 14 Second member of audience is a word-gatherer (7).
 - 15 Egg-terminator that just can't be unsorted (8).
 - 16 Like that "moonshine" night? (6).
- DOWN**
- 1 Battle helmet no defence against cannon fire (9).
 - 2 Rock rose, but not under a tree (7).
 - 3 Eric Fernan Wood, of Genta and Oxford Utd., says paragon point (10).
 - 4 How headstrong a Sabine too could be (9).
 - 5 First haunter of the source of the Brook (4).
 - 6 Edible pottery (7).
 - 7 'Eil of a sort of twang, this from the Space Administration (9).
 - 8 Can taking this sounding spirit (4).
 - 9 Thereon hung a bull's-eye once, if not in price (6, 4).
 - 10 Something white and smooth in the manner of the gravy spoon (9).
 - 11 Dear little grizzled, farewell! (5, 11).
 - 12 Where Wordsworth heard humanity's sad 23 dn (7).
 - 13 Without sifting, nervy about its junction (7).
 - 14 Conserve found it charmingly soothing (3).
 - 15 What a bull would be a chancey hostess (4).
 - 16 She's lost half her wet weather protection (4).
- Solution of Puzzle No. 15,248**
- ACROSS**
- 1 BATTLE
 - 2 ROCK
 - 3 WOOD
 - 4 PAPER
 - 5 EGG
 - 6 BUT
 - 7 MORDRED
 - 8 MADE
 - 9 ISLAND
 - 10 MAN
 - 11 THIS
 - 12 WHAT
 - 13 LETTERS
 - 14 SECOND
 - 15 EGG
 - 16 LIKE
- DOWN**
- 1 BATTLE
 - 2 ROCK
 - 3 WOOD
 - 4 PAPER
 - 5 EGG
 - 6 BUT
 - 7 MORDRED
 - 8 MADE
 - 9 ISLAND
 - 10 MAN
 - 11 THIS
 - 12 WHAT
 - 13 LETTERS
 - 14 SECOND
 - 15 EGG
 - 16 LIKE

DEATHS

MECKEN—On June 12th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. John Meck, a son (John Meck).
ROBERTS—On June 12th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. John Roberts, a son (John Roberts).
SMITH—On June 12th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, a son (John Smith).
WILLIAMS—On June 12th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. John Williams, a son (John Williams).

BIRTHDAY

TAYLOR—On June 12th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. John Taylor, a son (John Taylor).

MARRIAGES

LEAVEY—On June 12th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. John Leavey, a son (John Leavey).
PAULSON—On June 12th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. John Paulson, a son (John Paulson).
SMITH—On June 12th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. John Smith, a son (John Smith).
WILLIAMS—On June 12th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. John Williams, a son (John Williams).

DEATHS

ATTENBOROUGH—On June 11th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. John Attenborough, a son (John Attenborough).
COLES—On June 11th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. John Coles, a son (John Coles).
SENNETT—On June 11th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. John Sennett, a son (John Sennett).
WILLIAMS—On June 11th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. John Williams, a son (John Williams).

ANNOUNCEMENTS

CHOLEWICK—On June 11th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. John Cholewick, a son (John Cholewick).
COLES—On June 11th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. John Coles, a son (John Coles).
SENNETT—On June 11th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. John Sennett, a son (John Sennett).
WILLIAMS—On June 11th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. John Williams, a son (John Williams).

WINE AND DINE

CELEBRATE—On June 11th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. John Celebrate, a son (John Celebrate).
COLES—On June 11th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. John Coles, a son (John Coles).
SENNETT—On June 11th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. John Sennett, a son (John Sennett).
WILLIAMS—On June 11th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. John Williams, a son (John Williams).

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SWAMPSON—On June 12th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. John Swampson, a son (John Swampson).
COLES—On June 12th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. John Coles, a son (John Coles).
SENNETT—On June 12th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. John Sennett, a son (John Sennett).
WILLIAMS—On June 12th, 1980, at St. Mary's Hospital, to Mr. and Mrs. John Williams, a son (John Williams).

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